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How?

Live, while you live,
With eager enjoyment of all life can give;
Waste no bright moments in sorrow or grief—
Life is too brief!

Love, when you love,
Careless of aught else on earth or above;
Like the soft sunset of tropical skies,
Love so soon dies!

Die, when you die,
Gladly, with never a struggle or sigh;
And in Eternity's light you will find
Death is so kind!

What She Says.

Oh! I've a hundred acres of land,
And a house to cover your head;
And in the spring, when the dovey-doveys sing,
They say it's the time to wed.

Oh! I've an eye that is blue and shy,
And a mouth that is red, says she,
And a heart at rest in my lily, lily breast;
And why should I wed with thee?

Oh! take your choice when the days are long,
And be sure you never will rue.
When I'm safe from storm, and it's bonny bonny warm,
Say, what will become of you?

Oh! I'll comb and curl your bright brown hair,
On a Sunday morning gay;
For a maid, I guess, when she means yes, yes,
Begins with a nay, nay, nay!

POOR JACK'S COFFIN.

"Did you ever see a ghost?" was the appeal.

"Well, I came deuced near it, I can tell you," said young Howard.

"How near?" cried the company, drawing their chairs to the fire.

"It was in that desolate part of New Jersey," said Howard, "near Barnegat Shoals. What with the nature of the soil there, its barrenness and sterility, the jagged, repelling grimness of the rocks, and the wild, desolate infinity of the waters, there's something about Barnegat that breeds an affinity with ghosts and spectres. There had been a wreck of a coasting schooner in the vicinity, and although the news didn't make much of a sensation in the newspapers, it brought despair and desolation to one heart at least—that of the young mate's mother. He was an old school-mate and warm friend of my own, and I volunteered to go down and see if the body could be found and brought home.

"When I reached there the whole aspect of the place struck me as forbiddingly wild and lonely; and when, toward the close of a stormy day, poor Jack's body was washed ashore, stark and stiff, and distorted almost beyond recognition, I wasn't able to lend the fellows down there a helping hand. I was seized with a nervous chill, and went in-doors to the brandy flask. Propped up with an artificial courage, I went out again and found them hauling their helpless burden toward a fisherman's hut close by. They had flung it in an old tarpaulin blanket, and I couldn't help protesting inwardly against the rude way in which they bumped it along through the breakers and over the rocks.

"I thought of that tender, womanly heart at home in the East, and the gentle reverence that hedged about even her every thought and feeling about Jack, and I determined there and then that he should be taken home to her in some shape that wouldn't appall or horrify her.

"They laughed at me when I spoke of a coffin, but nevertheless I resolved upon getting one, if such a thing could be had for love or money. Not that a coffin is absolutely requisite in all cases. It wouldn't have mattered a pin to either Jack or myself if, tied up in the old tarpaulin, with a weight heavy as destiny itself, we were forced to the bottom of the sea. But to a woman, an old church-ridden, conventional woman, a victim to circumstance and custom, a coffin was the only thing that could render the affair respectable, or indeed honorable.

"I passed a sleepless night, and went off before daylight in search of an old man that bore a queer reputation about there for appropriating anything that came inshore, and rendering it useful or ornamental with a rude knack he had in the carpenter line. The boys told me there was a little of everything in his old rookery, and they hadn't the least doubt I could find even a coffin there, or something that might be modeled into one.

"It was a good league to his dwelling, and I reached there with a foreboding that my journey was for nothing; but upon broaching the subject to him, he stated his readiness at once to comply with my demands.

"'But what will you do for material?' I asked.

"He smiled grimly, and opening a door that led up to a sort of loft, he beckoned me to follow him. In that loft there was wood readily adapted to build a ship, a house, a theatre—anything and everything that might be desired. Not common wood, mark you, but wreckers' material—panels of French walnut, exquisitely carved in bass-relief, bits of precious ebony, of sandal-wood, of box, and some of that delicate white pine that exhales a delicious perfume. The boys had said that he was very clever in the carpenter line. I was inspired with a sort of trust in his capacity, and his willingness to undertake the job was only equaled by his determination to be paid well for doing it.

"'Don't you fret, young man,' said the old skeleton. 'I'll fix it for you in a shape that 'll suit, I'll have it as scrumptious as a nut—that is, ef ye're able to bear the heft of the expense. It's costly, yer know, to hev things pions and nice down this way; we can't allers afford it; then the sea bein' handy, it's a temptation to save time and money; but ef the expense ain't counted in—'

"'Never mind the expense,' I exclaimed. 'You do the thing up nicely for me, and I'll see you through; but it must be done at once; the body is almost beyond saving now, and I want the coffin by to-morrow night. It must be ready to be shipped before daybreak the next morning.'

"'All right,' said the old screw. 'I don't mind losin' a little sleep to be obligin', ef only the expense—'

"'You old vulture,' I roared, 'I'll pay you half on the spot!' And I counted out to him enough greenbacks to make his sharp old nose come down and chop over his chin with an unctuous smack of appreciation.

"'I'll hev it that scrumptious,' said the wretch, with greedy enthusiasm, 'that you'll clap your hands over it. It 'll be that peart and pious, that you needn't be ashamed of it in a church!'

"I nodded approvingly, and started on the home stretch with the comfortable feeling of a man who has done all he could to ameliorate an irremediable suffering. All that day there was a threatening aspect of the winds and waves, that boded more mischief on that malevolent shore. Massive heavy clouds hung black as ink over the sharp jagged rock, and a fierce under-tone in the elements, told of a conspiracy for a tempestuous debauch.

"My poor old Jack has been washed and shaven, his last toilet rendered with all the care that his old friend and school-fellow could bestow upon a melancholy labor of love; a few hot tears burst from my burning eyes, and fell upon that strange and unfamiliar face; and finding it became less and less recognizable as I gazed upon it, I covered it reverently with my handkerchief, and sat silent and alone with it and the darkness, waiting for the old man with the coffin.

"As the day waned and twilight gathered, a wail broke forth from the rocks and the waves; a few belated gulls flopped their wings heavily over the water that began to lash furiously the low sandy shore. Presently a few drops fell, the precursors of one of those furious storms that riot on that desert coast.

"An agony of impatience seized me. I got upon my feet, and paced to and fro the loose boards of the hut.

"Was I, then, condemned to stay here, powerless to save my poor Jack from being the puppet of yonder malignant fiends of the shore and the sea? I knew if the coffin were delayed until the storm increased in fury, the road to the old wrecker's home would be impassable, flooded, and without a clew.

"Was it, then, destined that he should be thrown into the greedy maw of the sea, after all, and his place in the dear little church-yard at home know him no more? There were prayers even then offered up for him in that dear little village in the valley, not only by the thin and withered lips of his mother, but sweet and roseate ones were trembling in his behalf that late had clung to his own in rapture, and gentle young fingers would gather flowers for his grave and murmur benisons there for many a year. Oh, was it, then, impossible to give this joy to my poor old Jack?

"I started up, and with an impulse of desperation wrapped myself in the old tarpaulin and ventured forth.

"I suppose my nerves were pretty well unstrung, for the dead face of my lost comrade followed me with a grotesque and horrible persistency. I struggled against the feeling, but it seemed to me the murky air was full of shapeless fiends and bodiless spirits of devilish propinquities.

"Stumbling along, the rain beating mercilessly down, making the rocky path perilously smooth, I made my way slowly in the direction of the old wrecker's abode.

"Feeling the path step by step in this wilderness of darkness and storm, it must have taken me many hours to accomplish a mile, for I had scarcely gone half-way when I found by my watch it was nearly midnight. The same lurid gleam of lightning that showed me the face of my watch gave me also a fleet glimpse of something lying in the road before me, almost at my feet.

"I looked, and started back in horror; a peculiar sensation came to my scalp; I felt my hair, so to speak, rising on an end; for there, in a dell of the road, half wedged in the shelter of a rock, was a coffin. The peculiar shape of it was only dimly discernible, and either exaggerated by this dimness or else the coffin was of gigantic size. How did it get there? Did the fiends about me contrive this shape to deceive my half-delirious senses? I looked again, and slowly I saw the ponderous lid rise, a skeleton hand come forth—then an arm. At last half the form emerged from this terrible resting-place, and, wrapped about with a winding-sheet, seemed struggling to leave the coffin altogether.

"I seized my pistol with a trembling hand. I cocked it.

"'Don't shoot, young man!' cried the spectre. 'Ye'll spile the polish, ef yer do. This cussed rain has e'en-a'most done for it already. It was pious and peart a spell back, but it's pretty well spiled now, I'm afeard.'

"It was my old wrecker, carpenter, and coffin-maker. He explained to me that he'd started on time with the coffin, and kept up till the storm had come upon him, and was forced to rest awhile under the overhanging rock. He thought, very properly, that no better shelter could be found than the coffin itself; and he was right. We might both have crept inside, and there would still have been room for more.

"'Why on earth did you make it so big?' I said. 'I don't want my poor Jack to lie around loose in this way.'

"'Well, where's the odds?' said the accommodating artisan. 'You didn't seem to spare the expense; so I thought I'd leave plenty of elbow-room. We can find suthin or other for ballast, I reckon, down below.'

"Poor Jack lies to this day in the singular coffin thus provided for him, and over him the arbutus blooms, and tender violets, and all the dainty flowers dear to a young girl's fancy or an old woman's love."

A Woman Without Bones.

When such disastrous consequences proceed from the weakening of a part only of the human framework, we sincerely trust that there may be no spreading of the disease lately developed across the ocean in the person of an Irish woman, who lived to see her entire skeleton waste away until it was but a fourth part as heavy as a new born babe.

The case occurred in Dublin, and may truly be called extraordinary. The victim, forty-five years old, was a patient in an insane asylum. For five years she was confined to her bed, complaining of no pain, but gradually becoming weaker, while dwindling in stature until she lost half her height.

As the disease progressed, her limbs were coiled up in every possible shape, the bones becoming extremely light, soft, fragile, and atrophied in every respect. At death, all that was left of her skeleton, including the skull, weighed two pounds and a half. The number of fractures was prodigious. The ribs were in a hundred fragments. The head of the humerus was bent; the fibulæ were curved; the thigh bones and pelvis were huddled together; the bones of the vertebræ were thinned and worn away across the front of their bodies; the lower jaw was atrophied and broken into three pieces; the base of the skull was cribiform all through. Had she lived a little longer, it was thought that not a vestige of a bone would have been left in her body. What ailed her no one could tell, the disease being almost unheard of and difficult to diagnose, treat, or even name. Professor R. W. Smith, of Dublin University, who brought the case before the Pathological Faculty, looked upon the condition of the bones not as a disease but as a manifestation of a diseased condition as yet unknown, possibly related to rickets.

Good Advice to Settlers.

At a late celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday in Virginia, Mr. St. Andrew is reported to have given his countrymen the following sensible advice, which is equally applicable to Americans intending to migrate. He said:

1. Come in colonies, or go to colonies.
2. Bring money in your purse.
3. Leave your prejudices behind.
4. Don't expect too much.
5. For land or business, pay cash.
6. Keep two-thirds at least of your money for working capital.
7. Avoid land sharks. You can easily find out the reliable land agents.
8. In buying land, don't get too much of a good thing.
9. Adhere to the old fashioned principle of British honor. Don't attempt "smartness." Better class Americans don't admire it; but they can beat you at the game if you challenge them to it.
10. Remember that success is more in the man than in the country.

Science and Strikes.

The part taken by the British Association for the Advancement of Science in terminating the strike in the linen factories of Belfast, is, says the New York *Tribune*, exceedingly suggestive. Strikes are in their essential nature unscientific. On the one hand stand the owners with their machinery and materials; on the other the workmen with empty stomachs and idle hands. The men want to work; the employers want them to be working. The difficulties which the forces of nature present have been overcome, and the obstacle encountered is not in the process of manufacture. The channels of trade have been opened and the market is ready with its demand. Nothing needs adjustment but a question of wages. If it were not a matter of such frequent experience, it would seem incredible that such a question, which ought to be the easiest of all to adjust, should block the wheels of prosperity for weeks at a time, wasting vast sums of money and bringing want and desolation to a thousand homes.

Some recognition of the utterly unphilosophical characteristics of their strikes seems to have dawned upon employers and employed when they brought the matter before the British Association. The workmen came to its sessions by special though not strictly official invitation. Essays of a purely scientific character upon the relations of labor and capital had been read before the meeting. The workmen were then invited to come forward and state their grievances. They did so. Very willing would they have been to make that body of scientific men the arbiters of the disagreement, but this office the Association would not undertake. The mill-owners were also represented, and their side of the case was put before the meeting. Then for the first time apparently, each side realized the weakness not to say the absurdity of its own position, and the force of the arguments on the other side. Men who scarcely an hour before had been bitterly opposed and hopeless of reconciliation, saw in a moment the way to compromise. The adjustment of wages was a mere matter of detail, easily arranged at a conference the following morning; and on the next day the black plumes of smoke were rising from the chimneys of the linen mills of Belfast, after seven weeks of idleness and the loss of a million dollars.

While it is clearly evident that the exposition and comparison of their differences had the direct effect of bringing about a reconciliation, it is also plain that the reason of the willingness of both sides to tell their story was that both had confidence in the impartiality of the auditors. A new field for our scientific bodies is thus indicated; a field of usefulness where they will have no competitors. Men who have devoted themselves to scientific inquiry are in general the most disinterested persons of intelligence before whom such questions could be presented. Their advice, if they chose to give it, would be of the highest value, since the whole business of their lives is the application of common sense to abstruse problems. Nothing would be easier than for the National Academy of Sciences or the American Association to pick out a permanent committee of half a dozen members eminently competent to form a judgment on this class of questions. Now that the example has been set and the admirable success of this method demonstrated, it would seem not impossible that the experience of strikes of great extent or long continuance might be relegated to a past age. There can be little doubt that both parties to any strike in this country would be willing to lay their differences before such a committee; and the mere exposition of the case, with the advice of the committee, would in nine cases out of ten solve the difficulty.

An Extravagant Dinner.

The Philadelphia *Press* has an account of a dinner given there to a party of New Yorkers on April 19, 1851. There were seventeen courses, and the party sat down at 6 in the evening and remained at the table until 6 the next morning. Each course is described as a perfect banquet in itself. The preparations for the entertainment were enormous. The lettuce, green peas, and cauliflowers were brought from Georgia. The reed birds came from South Carolina. Hunters were sent to the woods of Virginia and anglers to its waters; and the salmon served in the third course was swimming in the Kennebec only twenty-four hours before they were cooked. It was a dinner of heavy drinking as well as Rabelaisian eating. With the soup, brandy that cost $6 a pint was served instead of wine; with the dessert there was Madeira 150 years old, and some twenty different sorts of wine appeared in the course of the dinner, including four kinds of champagne served at various periods of the entertainment. There were two sorts of soup and two of fish. The fourth course included boiled turkey, chicken, and tongue; the fifth was cold dishes; the sixth displayed a fillet of beef, with sweet breads, lamb chops, and chicken croquettes; the seventh, fricassee of chicken, turtle steak, and braise chickens; the eighth, spring chicken and spring lamb, all with appropriate garnitures; the tenth course was sorbets of frozen Tokay, and the eleventh included five sorts of game. The twelfth was terrapin with roast potatoes, and the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth, confectionery, ices, fruit, and coffee. The affair cost $1,500. Thirty persons were present. The number of those who survived is not stated, and nothing is said of their doctors' bills. The waiters were colored, in full evening dress, with gloves of genuine white kid.

Very Smart Thieves.

Two well-dressed men stopped before a Parisian grocer's, recently, and burst into loud laughter.

"I tell you that I will do it," said one.

"I'll bet you five francs that you do not," said the other.

"Done; I'll take the bet."

Both then entered the shop.

"Do you sell treacle?" said the first.

"Yes, gentlemen," said the grocer.

"Give me two pounds of it."

"Have you a vessel to put it in?"

"No; but put it in here."

"What! in your hat?"

"Pour it in; it's for a wager."

The grocer took the hat, placed it in the scale, and, much amused at the idea, poured into it two pounds weight of treacle.

"There's the money," said the purchaser, and he threw down a five-franc piece.

The grocer began to count the change, when the man said:

"Pardon me, sir, but your treacle has a bad smell."

"It's very good, I assure you."

"No; smell it."

The grocer put down his head to the hat, and at the same moment the customer, by a rapid movement, thrust the man's head into the hat; and, as the grocer instinctively raised his head, the customer knocked the hat over his eyes. The other man then plunged his hand into the till, and seized a handful of money, about thirty francs. Both got clear off before the unfortunate grocer could give the alarm.

The First Adventure.

The following stories are told of two Nantucket boys, who afterwards became famous in their several walks of life.

Captain West commenced his career as a boy on board the sloop Speedwell of New Bedford, and it was while in the Speedwell that Jacob Barker, then eight years old, came to him with a ninepence (twelve and a half cents) which he had had presented to him, and said: "Stephen, I wish thee would invest this money, on thy arrival in Boston, in something that will pay." Stephen accepted the business, promising to give it his best attention. On the arrival of the vessel in Boston, he looked about for a profitable investment. Going up Long Wharf, he passed a table where an old woman had exposed for sale, in tempting order, her stock of apples, nuts and candies. Amongst this assortment, Stephen's attention was attracted by the sight of some beautiful sticks of candy, white in the centre and entwined with stripes of red in a most attractive form. It was the first of the kind he had seen, and he immediately decided on a purchase and procured twelve sticks. On the arrival of the Speedwell at Nantucket, Jacob was already on the wharf, more anxious for the result of this first adventure than afterwards of the argosies of wealth that bore their burdens to his stores. The first salutation was: "Stephen, has thee purchased anything for me?" The reply was that he had, but the vessel must first be secured, the sails handed, and the clerks cleared, before the cargo could be discharged. Jacob's anxious hands soon aided in furling the jib and putting everything in order, when they "went below" and Stephen spread before his delighted eyes the first mercantile investment. Highly delighted, he stepped on the wharf, and was soon surrounded by a dozen boys, with whom he commenced his trade, and with such success that before he had reached the store at the head of the wharf he had sold the whole adventure for thirty-seven and a-half cents, realizing a profit of two hundred per cent., making, what he termed, "a very good turn of it." This was the first act or turn of business that this great merchant and financier accomplished, and not even those very heavy loans, to which our government in the days of her financial difficulty was obliged to resort to him for aid, gave him so much pleasure as this first adventure of his boyhood.

But this adventure would be of slight interest had it not a sequel in the lapse of time. Several years afterwards Mr. Barker had become a confidential clerk to a substantial mercantile house in New York. Mr. West arrived in New York an officer in the ship Brothers, Captain Thaddeus Waterman, from Liverpool. While in Liverpool Mr. West had laid in an adventure in a lot of beer. On his arrival in New York he was much troubled and perplexed for money to pay the duties, then high, and the other matters relating to it. The adventure was in danger of being lost, when he recollected that his old friend and schoolmate, Jacob Barker, was in New York. Jacob had already some fame as a clever man for business and shrewdness. As soon as Wes could leave the ship, he sought out Barker at the counting-room of the Messrs. Hicks, and stated his perplexities regarding his Liverpool adventure. "Give thyself no uneasiness," replied Jacob, "on that business, Stephen. I will attend to it for thee. Enter the beer at the Custom House; I have plenty of money by me to pay the duties. I will not only pay the duties, but attend to the selling of it for thee. Thee only deliver it to my order when I send one." The next day the order came and the beer was delivered. In the evening, while Mr. West was writing in the cabin, Jacob came on board and informed him that he had sold the beer excellently well, and in proof opened his handkerchief and turned out on the cabin table a large sum of solid coin. The sale was indeed well done, and much beyond West's expectation; but, sailor-like, he shoved back the money, saying, "Take your pay, Jacob, as much as you want." Not a cent, Stephen," was the response, "not a cent! Does thee remember the sugar-candy?" and with a hearty good shake of the hand they parted.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Fabricated Phenomena.

Few persons are aware of the extent to which the fabrication of startling incidents is carried by the newspapers. The fall of large meteors, Indian raids, epidemics, the sudden appearance of some mysterious cause of mortality among cattle, and similar subjects, form a field in which country editors, and especially reporters on papers published in small interior cities lavish a great deal of ingenuity. Probably there are few scientific men who have not been deceived into making inquiries about some occurrence the details of which were circumspectly related, but which was unblushingly acknowledged as a fraud by the ingenious reporter. Practices of this kind may have very serious consequences, as in a late case where trichina was reported in the Kaskaskia bottom in Illinois. It was said that the hogs living in a district which covers about twelve thousand acres had become so affected with trichina that no less than ten thousand to fifteen thousand died. The London *Times* took up the story, and based upon it a warning to be careful in purchasing American meats. This made the matter serious, and the superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce finally came forward with the information that not one case of trichina had been discovered in that region. America has the reputation of being about as prolific in repulsive wonders as the African forests are in great beasts; but if editors were to be as conservative in this country as they are abroad, we should probably be found to offer fewer startling occurrences than any other people.

Revival of the Iron Trade.

The New York *Bulletin* thinks that a general recovery of trade will be attended with an improvement in the demand for iron manufactures at large. It is true, it says, this general commercial recovery will do nothing toward filling the large gap in the demand caused by the suspension of railroad construction within late months; but this is provided against by the reduction in the foreign supply. Nor is England likely to find it necessary to cling particularly to this market for an outlet for her product, for the demand for rails from countries which have scarcely begun to provide railroads is likely to take from Great Britain all she can produce at reasonable prices. But this coming demand for railroad iron may have to be partly supplied from the United States. This, however, will depend upon our ability to compete in price with the English. The exports of rails from the United Kingdom to all countries for the first seven months of the year have exceeded those for the same period of 1873 by 80,000 tons. Putting together these various considerations, the prospects of the iron trade appear more hopeful than many seem disposed to admit.

Bluebeard.

The Bluebeard of history was not a jealous man, nor had he a room with a particular key in which he kept his horrors, nor did he go through any part of familiar stage business. Indeed, he was not a king at all, but merely Marshal of France. He was born 470 years ago, served under Joan of Arc, fought against the English, and after the king was crowned at Rheims was created Marshal. Marshal de Retz was one of the wealthiest of French subjects, and lived like a king in his castle. He had a guard of honor of two hundred horsemen, besides fifty choristers, chaplains and musicians. He was a wild profligate, but with his wildness had a taste for pomp and ceremony. His chapel was hung round with cloth of gold; his priests who officiated were styled deans, arch-deacons and bishops. He even applied to the Pope that a cross might be carried in procession in front of him. But there came an end to all these glories. His expenditures swallowed up some of the richest revenues in France, and then it was that Marshal de Retz sought to obtain by foul means what he had held originally fairly.

An English man named Messire Jean, and an Italian named Francisco Prioli, um instructed him in the study of magic and sorcery. The Bluebeard of the pantomime appears in history horrible as the murderer of young children. From the neighboring villages little boys and girls were induced into the strongholds of the monster, and there immolated according to his pagan rites. At last this system of butchery was suspected. The Marshal and two of his myrmidons were arrested. He was put to the torture, and everything was revealed. His trial lasted for a month, and MS. records of it are still in existence in the Bibliotheque Imperiale in Paris. The tortures he used to inflict upon his victims were fully made known, and in one of his castles the bones of forty-six, and in another of eighty children were discovered. He was condemned to be strangled to death, and the day of his execution was the 24 of December. That this historical personage was the type of the pantomime hero is proved by one strange circumstance. Marshal de Retz was known in his lifetime by the sobriquet of Barbe Bleu. The circumstances that led to his death were too horrible to allow the nickname to be forgotten. Barbe Blue became a common word in the French language to express a monster of cruelty and vice. The term took such root among the people that it was transferred to England, and Hollinshead in his "Chronicles" speaks of a popular rising in the reign of Henry VI. on the committal of the Duke of Suffolk, and tells how the people "assembled together in great companies and chose to them a captain, whom they called Blue-beard; but ere they had attempted any enterprise their leaders were apprehended." Not only does the historical Bluebeard come to us from the French, but the pantomime hero is due to the same source. Perrault, a writer in time of Louis XIV., was the author of that wonderful tale, whose incidents are still the terror and delight of children.

The Cattle Plague.

Contrary to all reasonable expectations, says the Danbury *News*, the Newtown cattle plague has broken out in different parts of the State. A herd of Cherokee steers, belonging to Mr. Aaron Treadwell, are afflicted with the disease; seven have died, and seven are still sick. At Georgetown four have died, and at Wolcottville ten; these latter lots were northern cattle. A correspondent of the *New England Homestead* ascertains that a drover, named Fairchild, from Newtown, went west some months ago, and bought a lot of cattle, mostly steers, twenty-seven of which he kept on his farm for slaughtering, the remainder he sold. On the night of August 16th, one of the steers died after brief illness, and in the morning it was skinned and its carcass left unburied in the pasture for twenty-four hours, in reach of the other cattle, which lapped the blood of the dead, and twenty became sick in consequence, thirteen dying within a fortnight. A neighbor of Fairchild's, named Stillson, bought a pair of steers out of this west-ern drove, and worked them with a pair of native stags; all four were attacked with the disease, both of the stags and one of the steers died, as reported last week. The cause of the disease, the correspondent learned, is due to too much blood in the system, checking the circulation. These cattle arrived from the west tired and exhausted, and were turned into rich pastures to recruit and fatten, and hence became sick from "high living," so to say. Mr. T. S. Gold, of West Cornwall, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has called on us, and states that the disease is a splenic Texan fever, rather than apoplexy, common to cattle of that State, who have it in a modified form, and are capable of communicating the malady to northern cattle with fatal results. He claims that all lines of travel are more less affected by the passage of Texan cattle. Mr. Gold showed us some ticks taken from the hide of one of the sick brutes. These specimens were the size of a full-grown pea, and were the regular Texan cattle-ticks that always appear with the disease. The plague has been attributed to these vermin, but scientific men refute the theory. Mr. Gold would be very glad to hear from farmers on the subject of the disease, and aid them all in his power.

Newspaper Postage.

Gen. Barber, Third Assistant Postmaster, has devised a system of stamps for the prepayment of newspaper postage in accordance with the new law which goes into effect January 1, 1875, by which he can cancel the prepayment of as much as $40 with six stamps, of which the smallest is two cents. Receipt books will be given to each publisher of a newspaper or a periodical, which books will be retained at the postoffice where the newspapers are weighed. The stubs of the receipt book serve as memoranda to the postoffice of the sums paid, from which returns will be made to the General Department. Postmaster-General Jewell highly approves General Barber's plan, which is simple, comprehensive, and will, it is said, satisfy the publishers and save thousands of dollars to the Treasury.

In Remembrance.

In one of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage's sermons he introduces the following anecdote: I saw an account the other day of a little boy who was to be taken by a city missionary, with some other boys, to the country to find homes. He was well clad, and had a new hat given him; but while the missionary was getting the other children ready to go this boy went into the corner and took the hat he had thrown off and tore the lining out of it. The missionary said, "What are you doing with that hat? You don't want it. What are you tearing the lining out of it for?" "Ah!" said the boy, "that was made out of mother's dress. She loved me very much before she died, and I have nothing to remember her by but the lining." And so the boy tore it out and put it in his bosom.

A VILLAGE BAR-ROOM.

In 18— I was traveling from Ithaca to Buffalo, in New York State, by a stage, intending to reach my home in time to partake of the annual Thanksgiving dinner with old and loving friends at the old homestead. It was a bitter cold morning when we set out, and the roads were frozen hard, there having been considerable mud only a day or two before.

The first night we put in at Danville, and on the following morning when I awoke, I found that the earth was not only covered with snow, but that snow was falling fast. After an early breakfast we set out again on wheels, but at the end of eight miles we were forced to take runners, the snow clogging up so that the wheels would not run. When night came we found ourselves obliged to stop at a small village only twenty miles from where we set out in the morning.

A good supper was provided at the inn, and the place had the appearance of comfort. We had just sat down to supper when the wind began to blow furiously, and we could see by the dim light without that the snow was being whirled and driven about in a furious manner. There was a fire in the small sitting-room, and thither we passengers, six or eight of us, adjourned. We sat there and conversed until near nine o'clock, and then I went out into the bar-room to smoke a cigar previous to retiring.

In the bar-room I found a bright wood fire burning, and some dozen people were sitting there, smoking and drinking. (This was long before the introduction of the Maine laws.) Several of the company I judged to be teamsters; a rough, hardy, good-natured set, who were enjoying themselves hugely over a mug of flip. Then there were several whom I found to be villagers—men who lived near the inn—a set of village politicians and newsmongers, who made the bar-room a place of social evening meeting.

I had lighted my cigar and taken a seat near the fire, when I noticed a buffalo skin on one end of the settee, opposite to where I sat, and I was confident there was a human being beneath it. I supposed it must be a stable hand who had been at work hard, or was expected to be up most of the night, and was now getting a little sleep. I was looking at the buffalo and thus meditating, when I heard a low, deep, death-like groan come up from beneath it, and in a few moments more the robe was thrown upon the floor, and the man who had reposed beneath came down upon the top of it, and where he lay for some moments like a dead man. I had just started up when four of the villagers hastened to his assistance. They lifted him to his feet, and after considerable effort he managed to stand up.

My God! what a thrill struck to my heart when I saw that face. It was one of noble feature; a brow high and amply developed, over which clustered a mass of dark glossy ringlets; the face beautifully proportioned, and each separate feature most exquisitely chiseled. But what an expression rested there now!

The great dark eyes had a vacant, idiotic stare; the face was pale as death, and the lips looked dry and parched, and much discolored. His clothes were torn and soiled, and one of his hands bloody. He was surely not more than five and thirty, and his appearance would at once indicate a man of more than common abilities. But the demon had him, and had made him now something below the brute.

"How do you feel now, George?" asked one of the men who had gone to his assistance.

But he only groaned in reply, and was soon persuaded to lie down again, being told that he would soon feel better. As soon as he was on the settee once more, and had the buffalo over him, the men returned to their seats.

"Who is the chap?" asked one of the teamsters, looking toward the villagers who had been assisting the unfortunate man.

"That's George Lockland," returned a stout honest-looking man.

"Does he belong here?"

"Yes. Didn't you never hear of him?"

The teamster replied that he had not.

"Well," resumed the fat man, "it is too bad, I declare it 'tis. Lockland might be one of the first men in the town if he'd a mind to; but you see he will drink; and the worst of it is, he makes a fool of himself. He started here as a lawyer, and a smart one he is too. Why he can argue old Upton right out of his boots. But ye see he's lost all his best customers now. They daren't trust him with business, 'cause he aint ever sure of doing it. He's got one of the beautifulest little wives you ever saw, and one of the handsomest children. But poor things! I pity 'em. Then there's another thing; rum operates differently on him from what it does on most men. It doesn't show itself on the outside as it does on almost everybody else, but it seems to eat him up inside. You see how pale he looks—well, he's always so when he's on one of these times. He don't eat nothin', and I don't suppose he'll put a bit of food into his stomach for a week to come."

"How long has he been so?" asked the teamster.

"How d'ye mean?"

"Why how long both ways? How long since he took to drink, an' how long he's been drunk now?"

"Well he's took a drunk more or less ever since he came from college; but it's about a year that he's been down hard at it. Ye see folks began to find out how slack he was in his business, and they wouldn't give him any job of consequence to do. I'spose that sort o' set him agoing in this fashion. And as for this drunk, I should say he'd been on it a fortnight. He's got down now as low as he can get and live, and I guess he'll get sober in a day or two."

"But where does he get his liquor?" asked his questioner.

"You must ask Mike Fingal that question," was the other's answer.

All eyes were turned upon the landlord, who now stood behind the bar. He was evidently troubled at this turn, and moved uneasily upon his high stool.

"Mike Fingal," spoke the teamster, "do you sell that man rum?"

"Yes, I do," the fellow replied with an effort. "Don't I sell the same when you call for it?"

"But I aren't a poor drunkard, and you know it. That aren't no excuse, Mike. I shouldn't think you'd do it."

"But when he wants rum he's bound to have it, and if I didn't let him have it somebody else would," the host replied.

"Now, that's odd," energetically pursued the teamster. "On the same ground you might take a pistol and go out and rob folks, because if you didn't somebody else would. But that isn't here or there. The thing is, I don't see what kind of a heart you can have to do it."

The conversation was here interrupted by a sound from the street. The wind was still howling madly, and the snow was driving against the window, but above the voice of the storm came the wailing of some one in distress. It was surely the cry of a child for help. We were all upon our feet in a moment and the lantern was quickly lighted. My hat was already on my head—or my cap rather—and I went out with the rest. All went but the landlord and his wretched customer who occupied the settee. It was some moments before I could see at all, the snow came driving into my face so; but I soon managed to turn my head, and then went on.

The wind, as it came sweeping out through the stable, had piled up a huge bank of snow across the street, and in this bank we found a female with a child in her arms. She seemed faint and frozen, but yet she clung to her child. The man who carried her lantern held it up to her face. The features were half covered with snow, but the momentary glare of the lantern was sufficient to reveal to me a face of more than ordinary beauty.

"Heavens!" uttered the man, as he lowered the lantern, and caught the woman in his arms. "Kate Lockland, is this you?" But without waiting for a reply, he turned to the rest of us and cried, "Here, take the child, some of you, and I'll carry the mother."

The child was quickly taken, and ere many minutes we were back in the bar-room with our burden. The two were taken to the fire and the snow brushed from them.

"Who's them?" asked the host.

"Only Kate Lockland and her child," answered the fat man.

"What d'ye bring 'em in here for?" the host uttered, angrily. "Why didn't ye take 'em to your own house, Jim Drake?"

"Cause my house is too far."

The host was coming around the bar and his eye was flashing with mingled shame and anger, but before he got fairly out, the stout and burly teamster who had said so much, started up.

"Mike Fingal," he uttered, in tones such as only a man confident of his own physical power can command. "Don't ye put a finger on that woman. Don't ye do it. If ye do, I'll crush ye as I would a pizen spider!"

Fingal looked at the speaker in the eye for a moment, and then muttering something about a man having a right to do as he pleased in his own house, he slunk away behind his bar again.

I now turned my attention to the woman and her child. The former was surely not yet thirty years of age, and she was truely a beautiful woman—only she was pale and wan, and her eyes were swollen. She trembled fearfully, and I could see her bosom heave as she tried to choke the sobs that were bursting forth. The child was a girl about four years old. She clung close to her mother, and seemed frightened into a forgetfulness of her cold fingers and feet.

"Kate Lockland, what in Heaven's name are you doin' out this night?" asked Jim Drake.

"Oh I was trying to find your own house, Jim Drake, for I knew you'd give me shelter. But I got lost in the snow. I wouldn't have cried out in front of this place, but my poor child did. Jim Drake have you seen George? Oh, God, have mercy on him! Poor dear George! He don't know we are freezing, starving in our own house! No fuel—no food—no—no—

She stopped and burst into tears, and in a moment more George Lockwood leaped to his feet.

"Who called me?" he cried, gazing wildly around.

Kate sprang up instinctively, but ere she reached her husband she dropped. The man saw her, and for a while stood riveted to the spot. Soon he gazed around upon the scene about him, and gradually a look of intelligence relieved the utter blank of his hitherto pale and maniac face.

"No fuel! no food!" he whispered, gazing upon his wife. "Starving! God have mercy! who was it said those words? Where am I?"

"George! George!" cried the wife, now rushing forward and flinging her arms around her husband's neck. "Don't you know me?"

"Kate! no fire! there's fire!"

"Aye, George Lockland," said Jim Drake now starting up; "this ain't your own home. Don't you know where ye are?"

Again the poor man gazed about him, and a fearful shudder convulsed his frame, and his hands involuntarily closed over his eyes. I knew that the truth had burst upon him.

"No fuel! no food!" he groaned.

"O, sir," whispered the wife, catching Drake convulsively by the arm, "take us away from here, sir."

"But you're cold, Kate."

"No, no. Its only a little way to your house. I shall die here!"

"Will you go home with me, George?" Jim asked of the husband.

"Anywhere!" gasped the poor man.

"O, God! no fuel! no food! Kate! Are you hurt?"

But the wife could not speak, and as soon as possible the fat old villager had the lantern in readiness, and half a dozen went to help him.

"Come," he said, "lead George one of you. You take Kate—you are stouter than I—and I'll take the little one." This last was spoken to a stout teamster, and he took the wife in his arms as though she had been an infant.

"It's only a few steps," said Drake, as he started to go. "I'll send your lantern back, Mike Fingal."

And with this the party left the bar-room. I went to the window and saw them wading off through the deep snow, and when they were out of sight I turned away. The host came out and began to explain matters; but I was sick enough already, and with an aching heart I left the room.

On the following day I came down to breakfast later than usual, for I slept very little through that night. About 9 o'clock the driver called in and told us the stage would be ready in five minutes. I went to the bar-room for a cigar. Jim Drake had just come in to bring back the old cloak they had wrapped around the child the night before.

"What will you have this morning, Jim?" I heard the landlord ask, as he set out a tumbler.

"Nothing," returned the fat man, emphatically. "I'm done. Mike Fingal, I'm done with the stuff. I'll drink no more of it. I wouldn't come now only poor Lockland was up, and his sweet little wife was hanging around his neck. They were cryin' so that I couldn't stand it, and had to clear out. O, it's dreadful, Mike Fingal. You don't know what them poor things have suffered! But they shan't have my example any more."

"All ready," shouted the driver, and I was forced to leave.

The wind had all gone down; the air was sharp and bracing, and slowly we wallowed away from the village.

I reached Buffalo two days later than I expected to when I started, and having transacted my business there, I went to Mississippi, and so on down to New Orleans. Four years afterward I had occasion to travel that same road again, and stopped in that same village to take dinner. The bar was still open, but Michael Fingal had gone away. I walked out after dinner, and soon came across a neatly painted office, over the door of which I read, "George Lockland, attorney and counselor at law." In less than five minutes afterward I saw a fat, good-natured looking man coming toward me, whom I at once recognized as Jim Drake. As he came up I said:

"Excuse me, sir, but I wish to know how Mr. Lockland is getting on now?"

"Squire Lockland, you mean?" he answered, with a proud look. "You know them?"

"I did once," said I.

"Then you ought to know him now. He is the first man in the county, sir. Four years ago this month, coming, he was just about as low as

The Centre Reporter,

FRED. KURTZ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Oct. 15, 1874.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, in advance,* 2,50 *when not paid in advance.*
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Democratic Nominations.

For Supreme Judge,
HON. WARREN J. WOODWARD, of Berks.

For Additional Law Judge,
JOHN H. ORVIS.

For Lieutenant Governor,
HON. JOHN LATTA, of Westmoreland.

For Auditor General,
HON. JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, of Greene

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
GEN. WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, of Philadelphia.

For Congress,
L. A. MACKEY.

For State Senator,
WM. A. WALLACE.

ASSEMBLY,
S. T. Shugert, Bellefonte,
S. S. Wolf, Potter.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. L. Spangler, Bellefonte.

COMMISSIONER,
J. Newlin Hall, Howard.

CO. SURVEYOR,
William P. Mitchell.

AUDITOR,
Adam Yearick, Marion.

Delaware and Georgia were last week carried by the democrats by sweeping majorities.

Oakes Ames' little memorandum killed a good many radical congressmen and senators, and now Kellogg's stub book, is doing the same kind of execution upon some more of the shining lights of that party.

How do the honest republicans of Centre like the sommersault of their organ. It has made strange bed fellows, and is now check by jowl with "them other fellers." Republicans read the last Tuten paper, and see how your organ "honeyfugels" whom they used to pretend to detest. They are eating crow now.

The Bellefonte Republican, edited by men who were born, bred, fed, educated (?) and raised in New England, a country that is made up of capitalists, monopolists, corporations and patent right swindlers, and who came into this county only a few months ago, have the impudence to attempt to denounce our best and most public spirited and useful citizens, who were born and raised and toiled among our own people and for their interests, these they have the impudence to denounce now as opposed to the interests of the very people among whom they always lived and did business! These men come here and undertake to denounce such men as Wm. A. Wallace, L. A. Mackey, and John H. Orvis! What do these strangers know about these men? Where did any of them wrong his neighbor? They simply make charges like boys quarreling upon the street, yet are unable to point to a single act or deed on the part of Mr. Wallace or Mr. Mackey that bears them out in their cowardly course. Read the Bellefonte Republican and it is full of *stuff*, instead of a single *fact* that it points to, which proves anything against Messrs. Wallace and Mackey.

No decent set of strangers would be guilty of such conduct, and we tell the Tutens that our people knew Wallace and Mackey from their boyhoods, and need no introduction from them. These Tutens slipped into Bill Brown's boots unrecommended, uninvited, and unknown to our people, and who knows whether they dare today go back whence they came? Bah! such fellows undertake to break down the oldest and best citizens of this section, in fish-woman style!

We repeat, if you know anything against Mr. Wallace, show it up like men, copy it from his record, give the page, &c., and never mind your own low innuendoes. If Mr. Mackey has dealt wrongly with any one, give that person's name, and the circumstances. The people want the facts.

There is no one so mean as he who assails your character without cause or ground, and nothing so cowardly and disreputable in a newspaper as to be continually making fussy charges without furnishing facts to sustain them—and this is the work we find the Bellefonte Republican engaged in just now against the pure and upright men named above. The people *know* Mackey, Wallace, and Orvis, and every time you throw out your cowardly insinuations, your own readers answer to themselves, "you lie."

In an interesting article on public extravagance the Pittsburgh Post points out that when such men as Shunk and Bigler were Governors of Pennsylvania the Governor's salary was $3,000. Now it is $10,000. Then the Governor's messenger received $400, now $1,200. There were then no pages in either House. Now there are about seventy-five. Then the public grounds were cared for by an old man for $300 a year. Now the State pays $8,000 for that duty. To inaugurate a Governor cost $300 or $400. Now it costs $4,000. The State then contributed nothing toward the burial of a Governor, but the recent burial of an ex-Governor cost the treasury from $4,000 to $5,000. The Post might have added that then men sought office for honor; now they seek it for addition, division, and silence. But what can be expected of the rank and file of Republican officeholders while the very head of the party votes himself a salary double that of Lincoln, Jackson, and Adams, besides absorbing an immense sum annually for perquisites?

In Georgia the democratic victory was a sweeping one. So far as heard from, only three counties, Liberty, Newton, and Flynn, have gone Republican. The indications are that the entire delegation from Georgia in the next Congress will be Democratic.

John Boozer Opposed to Reform

John Boozer, the radical nominee for Assembly, is not the man for the times. He is one of those who wanted to keep up the old corrupt order of things, and opposed the adoption of the new Constitution with all his might. So bitter was he against that healthy instrument that he rolled up his sleeves, and in his passion against reform, he stuck his pantaloons into his boots and with his hat set in his hand, he waded into the fight against the new Constitution which has already done so much to prevent abuses. He fought against it unceasingly until the polls closed, and engaged in misrepresenting it, as all in Potter twp. know—a fact which he dare not and can not deny. Now is he the man to go to Harrisburg, and assist in carrying out the work of reform under the new order of things?

One of Mr. Boozer's arguments against the new Constitution was, (and he used it among such as he thought would believe it) that if it were adopted every sucking pig, shoat, hog, lamb, sheep, colt, calf, &c., would have to be taxed in addition to all other personal property! Now if Mr. Boozer understood the new Constitution in that way, we must say we need men to legislate for us who have a clearer understanding of law than he has. If he knew better and attempted to deceive honest farmers by such a silly argument, (and we will not charge him with that) why then his conduct would have been simply disgraceful. But his course is to be attributed to his lack of understanding rather than to his disposition to deceive.

Mr. Boozer, besides this, called in question the motives of the scores of good men of all parties who were members of the constitutional convention, and represented that they were not actuated by a desire to do good and correct the abuses under which the people were suffering at the hands of corrupt politicians, and he boldly placed himself on the side of Cameron, Bergner, Sam Josephs and such, who acted as generals in the little army that opposed the adoption of the new Constitution.

Now honest voters of Centre county, you who cast so large a majority in favor of the new Constitution, will you vote to send a man to Harrisburg the very first session under it and to participate in the start of the great reform measures which he was trying to prevent by opposing the new Constitution? Let the 3rd of November tell.

The Grangers and Politics

The grangers say, and their Declaration of Principles has it, that the Patrons of Husbandry do not intend to use their order for political purposes. That is right and it removes one of the prejudices held against it by some who felt alarmed at the new Order. Every true and consistent Granger will strive to keep the order within the purposes of its establishment, and will put his foot upon every effort made to divert the order from its pure objects. Now we desire to call the attention of Grangers to the course of the Bellefonte Republican. Take up its issue of 7th inst., and you find that paper making columns of appeals to the Granges to run into politics and throw their influence in favor of the radical ticket. No Democratic paper has done this yet, and this movement needs to be watched and the sooner the honest Grangers tell the editors from the land of patent right agents and monopolists to mind their own business and that the Patrons will do their own thinking and voting, the better it will be for the success of the new Order, and the higher it will be esteemed by outsiders.

Will the honest republican Grangers approve of the attempt of their political organ to carry politics into the Granges, and will they approve of the appeals it is making to prejudice the Granges against the democratic party? Grangers, will you allow the radical organ to sow the seeds of dissension among you by this attempt to sully your Order with politics? Watch these fellows and all such attempts and don't be backward in pronouncing your condemnation against these serpents who are attempting to beguile you, if you love your Order, and wish to have it respected and kept pure.

The Lewisburg Journal says: It is not generally known that L. A. Mackey, Esq., the Democratic candidate for congress, is a native of Union county. But such is the fact. He was born in White Deer township, about four miles from Lewisburg. In 1841 he moved to Clinton county, two years after its organization, a poor boy and comparatively unknown. By perseverance and honorable deportment, he soon gained for himself a good reputation, and commenced the study of law, where as a practising attorney he rapidly rose in public estimation.

Remember, voters, that the election comes off, Tuesday November 3rd. Tell it to your neighbor, and see that no democrat stays away. It is an important election. Congress, Legislature, U. S. Senator, and Constitutional Reform, are involved, and every Democrat has a sacred duty to perform on that day.

If you wish to hear good and interesting speeches, go to the democratic meeting, at Bellefonte, on Tuesday evening next, 20, and listen to Wallace, Mackey, M'Candless, and Witte. Let every citizen of Centre county, who can, go. No one will regret it—republican or democrat.

Jno. G. Love is one of those fellows who laughs when he hears German spoken, although he don't understand a syllable. That's for why, and he wants to be district attorney now. Jack L. Spangler speaks both languages, and has ability and a good reputation. Now honest German voters, which of the two will suit you best?

There must be something "rotten in Denmark" when the yank's of the Tuten Republican keep hollowing out from week to week, that they are farmers—trying to gull our Centre county farmers with a Yankee trick. They farmers! Why bless you New England, where they came from, is not at all a farming country, its where they manufacture bogus cod-fish and wooden nutmegs, and all the bread and meat and potatoes they have up there, are raised by the German farmers of Pennsylvania and sent up to these two legged Yankee humbugs and breeders of isms. The good old farmers of Centre are not to be soft soaped by these Yankee cousins from the land of patent right swindlers.

The colored element in Louisiana has seceded from the Grant Kellogg radicals, and published a long address in which they announce their purpose to act with honest white men, and denounce Kellogg because he is neither generous to the whites nor just to the negroes. They repudiate the carpet baggers, the curse of the south, and will have no more fellowship with them. This address of the colored brethren will not suit the northern radical sympathisers of carpet-bag rule, and the Phila. Press of Monday last, evinces its displeasure at the bold and independent stand taken by the colored men of Alabama.

The Tuten paper insinuates—it deals in insinuations—that it knows something bad in our record when in the legislature. Well the Record is easily got at—but it will not resort to that, it gets its hash across the way now, and can give a re-hash of the bogus Osceola and $20,000 silver mining stories. Such things answer their purpose.

The enemies of Col. Mackey have not yet been able to give a single reason why any one should vote against him. This they can not do, for the people know him too long and too well, as a most exemplary citizen and philanthropist,—he is every inch a true nobleman. The honester portion of the republicans admit this, and where they know him best they intend also to vote for him. Four years ago hundreds of republicans in Clinton county voted for Mr. Mackey, when the district was radical, and they were anxious to elect him in preference to their own nominee. This year, with a democratic district, where his election is sure, the republicans will vote for him almost en masse, so high is he held in their estimation. Mr. Mackey is as much devoted to the interests of the farmers, mechanics, and working classes in general, as any man that ever ran for congress. This all know, and admit. Then let the people rally around him, for he has ever been their friend.

Democrats can pride themselves upon such a nominee as J. Newlin Hall, for Commissioner. He is a steady, hard working farmer, a gentleman who has seen and learned much, and of more than ordinary ability. Every one in his own township speaks well of him, and he will get an increased vote there. What better recommendation could be desired.

Naught can the radical organ and leaders say against Hon. S. T. Shugert. He spent a life-time in our county, and yet his political enemies must admit that his character is stainless. He has ever been one of the prominent citizens of our county; it is admitted that he is eminently fitted for the Legislature, and that he is strictly honest. Democrats, give him every vote; he never was unfaithful to the party, and always worked zealously for its triumph.

The Tuten paper missed its mark widely in its attempt to excite the Grangers against Wm. A. Wallace, when that gentleman for over a year was in a great enterprise which has the sanction of the Patrons of Husbandry—the Texas Pacific RR. This road, of which Mr. Wallace is Vice President, is in opposition to a railroad monopoly, and will have the effect of reducing freights for the Texas farmer, Granger and non-Granger. Mr. Wallace's entire record is in accord with the above. He spent twelve years in the senate battling against injustice, corruption, monopoly and Yankee ideas and schemes, and for the interests of the farming and laboring classes of central Pennsylvania who almost unanimously voted to keep him in the Senate during the last three terms because he ever was true to their interests. We challenge a successful contradiction.

RADICAL RESPONSIBILITY.

GRANT AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CANNOT ESCAPE THE ODIUM OF THE KELLOGG USURPATION—A CRIME THAT ADMITS OF NO PALLIATION

[N. Y. Independent Republican.]

While we hold the Republican party, through its President and Congress, responsible for the terrible break down of popular government in Louisiana and while we are willing to be recognized as a thoroughtly Republican newspaper, we yet decline to be held in any sense or degree responsible for that collapse. We call our readers to witness that from the first we have protested and continue to protest, first against the usurpation of the Republican party in Louisiana, and then against the action of the President and of Congress in supporting and maintaining this usurpation. We have during the past twenty months, repeated these our protests, till our readers were weary and we were ashamed to speak more. We now have the sad satisfaction of seeing it proved that we did not speak too soon, too earnestly, nor too often. We have held all alone, as we hold now, that nothing else has occurred in American history to discredit so deeply our boasted theory of republicanism. A government returned by a fraudulent canvassing board which had no returns to canvass, has usurped for nearly two years the rule of the state. It happened to be Republican. Had it been Democratic, there is not a particle of doubt that it would have been put down in two days. At last a popular uprising overthrows the usurpers, but the President, being committed to the usurpation by his own act and the action and nonaction of Congress, is compelled to restore it. If this be the republicanism of the Republican party, we want none of it. We believe it is not. It shall not be, if we can help it. The President may hesitate to convoke Congress in this supreme emergency, that it may undo the consequences of its own neglect; but Congress meets in three months, and must then do tardy justice. What a pity that it did not dare or care to do right at first, and save this disgrace! Perhaps it needed this lesson.

DISTINCT OBJECTIONS TO A. G. OLMSTED.

1st. When a member of the State Senate, Mr. Arthur G. Olmsted, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, voted for the nine million steal, by which the State Treasury was to be depleted of that amount of bonds, and he was one of the concoctors of the scheme.

2d. While a State Senator and representing the district directly concerned, he assisted in the passage and voted for the infamous Tioga act, which authorised landlords to turn their tenants out of doors, at any time of year, upon ten days notice.

3d. He voted for all measures presented to the Legislature designed to put the negro on an equality with the white man—to make him a voter and juror, force him into cars and all public conveyances and places of assemblage, cemeteries, churches, schools, &c.,—and is an open advocate now of Sumner's infamous Civil Rights bill, which attempts to force social equality in all respects, under heavy fines and penalties, and forces the negro into all public schools, to be the associate and companion of white children.

CHECK BOOKS AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS.

Two little books have been the death of the Republican party, Oakes Ames's memorandum book and Governor Kellogg's check-book.

W. E. Chandler, Chairman of the National Committee of the Republican party; Matt. Carpenter, President pro tem. of the Senate; Benj. F. Butler, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, are the men "stubbed," tripped, and fallen over Kellogg's check-book.

Schuyler Colfax the Vice-President of the United States, Henry Wilson now Vice President, Henry L. Dawes Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, Jas. A. Garfield Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations, Sam. Hooper Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, John A. Bingham then Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, now Minister to Japan, Glenni W. Scofield Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, William D. Kelley champion of Protection in the Ways and Means Committee, Wm. B Allison of the same committee and now Senator from Iowa, James Harlan his predecessor and J. F. Wilson his former colleague, Patterson, Senator from New Hampshire, are the men who were caught and fell over Oakes Ames's Credit Mobilier memorandum book.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young lady named Barto was accidentally shot with a revolver, and instantly killed, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at the house of Daniel Kline, son of Dr. Kline, Osceola. Mr. Daniel Kline had a "log rolling" on that day, and as usual on such occasions, nearly all the neighbors, far and near, assembled to assist. Among others, Miss Barto had called to remain during the day, and in company with Mr. Kline's little daughter, went up stairs to get a piece of toilet soap that she would find in the pocket of a coat belonging to a young man named Kline. In attempting to remove the articles she was in search of, her hand came in contact with a revolver, which she drew partly out of the pocket, but the hammer caught fast in some way, preventing her from removing the pistol, and while in the act of looking into the barrel, perhaps to ascertain if it was loaded, her hand slightly relaxed and the hammer having been partly sprung, came down with sufficient force to explode the cap. The pistol was of course discharged, and the ball took effect above one of her eyes, killing her instantly.

BARN BURNED.—The large new barn of George Heckendorn, of Karthaus township, was struck by lightning on night of 1st inst., and burned with all its contents, including a cow and a large hog, together with twenty bushels of wheat and one hundred and fifty bushels of oats. His loss will not be less than from $1,500 to $1,800; no insurance. The fire fiend has visited Mr. Heckendorn on two former occasions. His dwelling house at Salt Lick was burned eight years ago, and a little less than two years ago his barn on the hill was burned, and he rebuilt it on the same ground only one year ago, to now be consumed by lightning.—*Clearfield Republican.*

There is one "outrage" on the colored people which receives not the slightest attention in the radical newspapers. This is the Freedmen's Bank swindle which with its thirty-three branches conveniently located so as to gather in their hard earnings, has robbed the poor negroes of nearly half a million dollars.

Kellogg's "check book" may prove as fatal as Oakes Ames's "memorandum-book." In the meanwhile, a "suspension of judgement" is asked, as he is "preparing a statement."—[Toledo Commercial (Rep.)

The vultures in the South are all for Gen. Grant for the third term. It is fair to presume that so far as they have produced the late disturbances they were working in his interest, and he, in his proclamations and acts, in their.—[Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

A FRIGHTFUL RIDE.

The Adarian, Ohio, Times, of the 5th, tells the thrilling story that on Friday afternoon a man from Fayette, Fulton county, whose name is not given, while assisting to inflate the balloon which was announced to ascend at four o'clock from the Morenci Fair Grounds, was accidently caught by the legs in the trapeze ropes and was carried into the air until he looked like a mere speck among the clouds. Having mounted to the height of probably a mile or more, the balloon floated off in a northwesterly direction, and landed in an open field, about three-quarters of a mile from the point of starting. It may be stated that the man righted himself up, and clung tightly to the ropes during his aerial ride and received no injury, either by the ride or by the landing except a tremendous scare. Great excitement prevailed among the crowd witnessing the ascension—all holding their breath in painful suspense. When it was finally apparent that the balloon was descending in such a position and at so gentle a rate that the man would be likely to escape unhurt, cheer upon cheer rent the air.

CONSPIRACY TO OBTAIN CONTROL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

A special from Titusville says that proofs are daily accumulating of a conspiracy to gain the entire control of the oil producing region, embracing millions of dollars, and far exceeding in extent of its resources, the South improvement company of 1871. Several hundred men were discharged yesterday (Tuesday) from the refineries, and the barrel factories are no longer profitable. The plan of the conspiracy is to depress the value of all oil property by rendering the continued work unprofitable through heavy freights imposed at a time of light demands for exports. Great excitement exists, and it is proposed to indict the officers of the leading trunk lines for conspiracy.

The wind that wafted the Brooklyn scandal over the country carried good to the lawyers at least. The New York Times has been making a compilation of the cases growing out of it that will come before the courts. The result is as follows: "Tilton has brought an action against Mr. Beecher to recover damages for the wrong alleged to have been done him; Mr. Beecher brings an action against Mr. Tilton; a lady brings an action against Mr. Moulton; Mr. Bowen brings three actions against the Brooklyn Eagle; Mr. Moulton threatens an action against Mr. Beecher; a lady brings an action against the Daily Graphic; Mr. Tilton brings an action against the World and the Tribune; a Grand Jury has indicted Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton." There are some twelve suits in all in the above list, and it is not ended yet, either.

THE RECENT TYPHOON.

San Francisco, October 2.—The Vasco De Gama brings news from Yokohama up to September 11.

The typhoon which visited the southern part of Japan, August 20, was one of the most severe ever experienced by foreigners. The steamer Ping On Gooloo and the German bark Hamburg, were driven on the rocks. At Nagasaki, the iron clad ram Stonewall was sunk. Hundreds of Japanese junks were wrecked and fully two hundred lives were lost at Nagasaki alone. Stores and houses were overthrown. The Governor's new house is a heap of ruins. Kabe also suffered. Not less than one thousand junks were wrecked. Sagokan came in for a share of the typhoon. Six thousand houses were destroyed and one hundred lives lost. Thousands of cattle on the plantations were killed.

Fully 200 lives were lost at Nagasaki during the September typhoon, and not less 1,000 junks were wrecked. At Sagoken 1000 persons were killed and 6,000 houses besides thousands of cattle, were destroyed.

THE CHRISTIAN SEAL.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage preached at the Fifth-ave. Baptist Church on the "Question of Christian Privilege." His text was Ephesians, iv., 30: "And grieve not the wholy spirit of God whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption."

The word "seal," used by St. Paul in the text, said Dr. Armitage, refers to an ancient custom. Seals held an important place in all ancient transactions. They were of various kinds. Some were rings, and by them the owner's signature was fixed to documents as it is to-day by writing. The delivery of a signet ring or seal from a monarch to a subject transferred the power of the royal name, and gave the recipient legal authority. This is well illustrated, in more modern times by the case of the Earl of Essex, to whom Queen Elizabeth of England gave her signet ring, anticipating that he might be involved in political difficulties. The possession of the ring saved the Earl's life. David uses a beautiful expression when he says in his Psalms, "My heart is like wax; it is melted in the midst of my fibers." Solomon says: "Set me as a seal upon thy bosom," meaning that he would be set in the bosom of God, marked with the seal of His love, as a valued gem is worn in the bosom of a monarch. It is a sweet thought for all Christians; we are such seals—such precious jewels. When the seal is used, the wax becomes an impression of it. So the seal of the Holy Spirit changes the soul of man imprinting its image upon it. Sealing denotes ratification, as well as transformation. The seal was used to ratify covenants and agreements, making them binding. In this way God has entered into a covenant with his people, and has ratified it with the oath and sealed it with the promise. God has given the earnest of the spirit. The word "earnest" is a legal term. It is sometimes called "binding money," which is given to secure the bargain. "Earnest" carries the idea of a pledge. When God has put His spirit in your heart, that is the "earnest" which He gives you. Having that you are absolutely certain of heriting eternal life. No power can take it from you, for God has insured it to you. He has sealed you, and you are His forever. He will not lose you. The seal also denotes recognition. Seals were used as marks of identification. Men affixed their seals to their property to show that it was their property, as we write our names in books belonging to us, in order to give notice that they are ours. When the seal was affixed to any property, all the world had notice that the property had an owner. In the same way, God gives His Holy Spirit to Christians to identify them and mark them as his own. Our master was a sealed Christ, and His servant is a sealed Christian. When Christ was tempted by the devil, when the world rejected Him, and His own heart misgave him, then God said: "I recognize Him, for I have sealed Him. This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." That is a beautiful passage in the seventh chapter of Revelations, where St. John says: "And I saw another angel ascending from the east, having the seal of the living God, and he cried with a loud voice to the four angels to whom it was given to hurt the earth and the sea saying, "Hurt not the earth, neither the sea, nor the trees, till we have sealed the servants of our God in their foreheads." God would not allow the earth to be blasted with lightning, or shaken with earthquakes, or even the trees to be injured, until the seal was put upon His people. Then they were safe—nothing could injure them. In the midst of destruction, they could not be injured or destroyed. By his seal, imprinted on their foreheads, God recognized them as His own. So the seal of God was impressed on His children when their doors were sprinkled with blood and Passover angel respected the great sign. There is no mistaking those that are God's. He puts the seal of redemption upon them that the world may know them, and He may know them. St. Paul was sealed by God after his miraculous conversion, so that nothing could injure him. Even the viper which came out of the fire and fastened upon his arm, in the isle of his shipwreck was shaken off into the flames, and the wound healed at once.

In Scotland last year, while steaming up one of the great locks close by the shore I saw a great bed of water lilies near the bank which were discolored with dust from the road running just above them. All their beauty was spoiled. As the steamer passed a great wave rolled over the lillies, entirely submerging them, and I exclaimed. "Oh, they are all broken in pieces;" but as the wave rolled back the lillies burst again upon my view gliding gracefully upon the waters, radiant with beauty and white as the driven snow. The only effect of the wave had been to wash away the dust and bring them out in all their virgin purity. So with the Christian soul, sealed by God. It cannot be destroyed, but the dust of sin in the powers it will all be washed away, and it will be made fit to stand and live in God's presence.

The seal also denotes protection. When Daniel was cast into the lion's den, and the stone was rolled over the mouth, the King's seal was put upon it, for the King had decreed that no man should interfere with Daniel, who was to be left entirely to the mercy of the wild beasts. So Pilate had a sealed on the tomb of Christ, and it must indeed touch it at the price of his life. How great a privilege it is, then, to be known as the sealed of God! Be careful of yourselves, and do not grieve God in the things forbidden by Him. Keep the seal perfect in all its marks and all its configurations. Keep your souls as you would like God to have His property kept. He has put a sealed spirit in thy breast. Keep it sacred. Especially do not be content with a counterfeit seal. The devil is a splendid kind of a devil, but don't be deceived by him. Accept only the true seal of God, and keep it safely, for it seals you unto redemption.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I. B. F. SHAFFER, High Sheriff of Centre county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1874,

in accordance with the Act of Assembly:

Two persons for the office of Judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the State of Penn'a.

One person for the office of Auditor General of the State of Penn'a.

One person for the office of Secretary of Internal affairs of the State of Penn'a.

One person as Assistant Law Judge for the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield.

One person to represent the counties of Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk, Mifflin and Union in the Congress of the United States.

One person to represent the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield in the Senate of Penn'a.

Two persons to represent the county of Centre in the House of Representatives of the State of Penn'a.

One person for the office of Commissioner of Centre county.

One person for the office of District Attorney for Centre county.

One person for County Surveyor for Centre county.

One person for Auditor of the county of Centre.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the twp. of Haines, at the Public House of John Limbert Aaronsburg

For the twp. of Half Moon, at the School House in Stormstown.

For the twp. of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the Township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the twp. of Potter at the house of John Odenkirk, Old Fort Hotel.

For the twp. of Gregg, at the public house owned by J B Fisher.

For the twp. of Ferguson, in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the twp. of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the twp. of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the twp. of Walker, in the school house at Rublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard at the school house in said borough.

For the twp. of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the twp. of Snow Shoe, at the school house near Samuel Askey.

For the twp. of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline, in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the new school house in Milesburg.

For the twp. of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the twp. of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the twp. of Penn, at the house of W L Musser.

For the twp. of Liberty, in the school house at Eagleville.

For the twp. of Worth, at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the twp. of Burnside, at the house late of J K Boak.

For the twp. of Curtin, at the school house near Robt. Manns.

For the borough of Unionville and Union twp, at the new school house in Unionville.

For the borough of Philipsburg, at the public school house in said borough.

At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this commonwealth the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m.

NOTICE is also hereby given, "That every person, excepting the justices of the peace, who shall hold any office appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed in the legislative, executive, or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

At the opening of the polls it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to put in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law, and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

Given under my hand, at my office in Harrisburg, this first day of October A. D. 1874, and in the ninety-ninth year of the independence of the United States.

B. F. SHAFFER
Sheriff.

SECTION 16. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in name and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign, or certify or either of them shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing them. The vote, as soon as counted, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for information to the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally paper, and oaths of officers and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said returns, together with the return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court. In counties where there is no resident president judge, the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall convene for said purpose; the returns presented by the prothonotary shall be opened by said court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint, in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court as is now required to be done by return judges; and the vote as so computed and certified shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of said court are open to the public. And in case the return of any election district shall be missing when the returns are presented, or in case of complaint of a qualified elector under oath, charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, or where fraud or mistake are apparent on the return, and if in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary to a just return, said court shall issue summary process against the election officers and overseers, if any, of the election district complained of, to bring them forthwith into court, with all election papers in their possession; and if any palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court, and so certified; but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by the said court within three days after the day the returns are brought into court for computation; and the said inquiry shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided by law; and the other of said triplicate returns shall be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots. Nothing in this act shall require the returns of election or township or borough officers to be made to the court as directed in this section, but all returns of the election of township or borough officers shall enclosed in a sealed cover directed to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and shall by some one of them, be delivered into his office, within three days after every such election and filed therein. In counties where there are three or more judges of said court learned in the law, at least two judges shall sit to compute and certify returns, unless inavoidably prevented. If any of the said judges himself being a candidate for any office at any election, he shall not sit with the court, or act in counting the returns of such election, and in such cases the other judges, if any, shall act; and if in any county there shall be no judge qualified to hold the said court, under the provisions of this act, present and able to act, then, and in every such case, the register of wills, the sheriff and the county commissioners of the proper county shall be and constitute a board who, or a majority of whom, shall have and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties vested in, or required to be performed by the court of common pleas of such county, by and under the provisions of this section; but none of the said officers shall act as a member of such board when himself a candidate for any office at the election, the returns of which the said board is required to count under the provisions of this section.

Miller & Son,

CENTRE HALL, PA.
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS
AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS,
for medicinal purposes.
Trusses & Supporters in great variety.
Also, choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
25oct tf MILLER & SON.

CENTRE HALL
FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS

The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.

HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLARGRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our CHEROKEE PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.

We are prepared to do all KINDS OF CASTING from the largest to the smallest, and have facilities for doing all kinds of IRON WORK such as PLANING, TURNING, BORING, &c.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice

VAN PELT & SHOOP,
jan21-1y. Centre Hall.

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31, 72.

CENTRE HALL
Furniture Rooms!

EZRA KRUMBINE,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bought out the old stand of J. G. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. They have constantly on hand, and make to order

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.

HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Their stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under their own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 26 feb. ly.

CENTRE HALL
COACH SHOP,

LEVI MURRAY,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are respectfully to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 3tf.

LEVI MURRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

P. R. WILSON. T. A. HICKS

WISON & HICKS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Hardware and Stove Dealers
Builders Hardware

CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,
SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS,
ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

STOVES.

SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS

which will heat one or two rooms down stairs, and same number above. Cost very little more than single stoves. These are the best parlor stoves made.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK
STOVE.

This stove has large ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood. Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

WILSON & HICKS,
mar15 tf Bellefonte, Pa.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

A. W GRAFF,

CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,
Has just received a large invoice of
Summer Goods.
Consisting of the best assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,
ever brought to Potter twp.
LOWEST CASH PRICES!

Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.
A. W. GRAFF.
my8-1y.

C. PECK'S New Coach Manufactory.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY

of every description.

All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.

He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE,

All kinds of Re

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY OCT. 15, 1874.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

A grand ratification mass meeting of the Democracy of Centre county, will be held in the Court House, in Bellefonte, on

Tuesday Evening, Oct., 20, 1874,

at which Hon. L. A. Mackey, Hon. Wm. A. Wallace and Gen. McCandless will be presented to speak. Hon. John Latta, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is also expected, and perhaps William H. Witte, the Napoleon of Oratory.

Turn Out, Democrats!

Let us have a rousing old time. The Bellefonte Band will furnish music for the occasion. By order of

JOHN H. MORRISON,
Chairman County Com.

——Cider sells at $2.50 per barrel.

——Chestnuts are plenty and so are the gatherers—not excepting on Sunday.

——There is an an advance of 5c in the Bellefonte market. See list.

——Turn out to the meeting in the court-house next Tuesday evening, 20th. The best and ablest speakers in the state will be there. Democrats and Republicans, all, go and hear the issues fairly discussed. Turn out without fail, democrats.

——T. F. T.—Thank you; consider our hat off. We are happy—may you always be.

——The name of Philipsburg's new postmaster is R. D. A. McKenney.

——The farm of Andrew Korman, dec'd, in Haines twp., was sold at public sale to Michael Korman for $6000, or about $30 per acre. The house and two squares of same dec'd in Aaronsburg sold for $600 to Daniel Korman.

——The Union county fair still clings to the fogy notion and have a long winded address. This must be owing to their porcine department being deficient, they are thus sure of one hog(s)re.

——The Tuten sheet should let Brown and Levi Miller alone, now that they have no paper in which to speak for themselves. It is so cowardly to refer to an "ex-editorial" (Brown) or would-be editorial (Miller) friends," in a sneaking and back-handed way. Don't do it Yanks.

——Mr. Wm. Hingson, an old citizen of Haines twp., while on his way home from Millheim on Tuesday night, last, fell from his wagon and was killed by the fall, his head striking a sharp stone causing a fracture of the skull. The horse proceeded on his way home. Mr. Michael Hess, of Woodward, while taking out his cows, next morning, discovered the unfortunate man, dead along side the pike. Intoxication may have been the cause of his falling out. Mr. Hingson was a peacable and inoffensive citizen, and aged about 70 years.

——Democratic meetings will be held as follows:

Hublersburg, Saturday evening, Oct. 17.
Madisonburg, Wednesday evening Oct. 21.
Brungart's School House, Thursday evening Oct. 22
Wolf's School House, Haines twp., Friday evening, Oct. 23.
Penn Hall, Saturday evening, Oct. 24.
Churchville, Monday evening, Oct. 26.
Snow Shoe, Wednesday evening, Oct. 28.
Rebersburg, Thursday evening, Oct. 29.
Philipsburg, Friday evening, Oct. 30.
Gatesburg, Saturday evening, Oct. 31.

Able speakers will be present to discuss the issues of the day. Democrats, Republicans, and all, turn out.

——The fair last week, was much interfered with by the rain. Had the weather been favorable the attendance would have been larger than ever before—as almost everybody had thought of going. The entries numbered nearly 1100 articles, which is a larger number than any previous fair. The trotting, racing, and other amusements were poponed to Tuesday 13th. On Friday there was a large crowd as the weather was a little more favorable and turned to fair in the afternoon. The balloon ascension came off about at 4:10—the sky was clear, the air calm, and altogether, a more favorable time could not have been wished. W. H. Renner, of Altoona, was the æronaut. The airship sailed off grandly taking its path high in the clouds over Nittany valley, and was witnessed until it was a mere speck in the sky and finally disappeared. Mr. Renner landed safely nine miles north of Williamsport—a distance of 70 miles traveled in about 1½ hours. This was as fine an ascension as we ever witnessed.

——On Tuesday morning we had the first snow-squall. Mother earth was not yet in a mood to receive the little flakes, and the white visitors immediately went into tears. The top of Nittany mountain showed a white cap.

——Three weeks ago we published a short local relative to J. G. Meyer's cement. These lines brought him half dozen customers from different parts of the state, as he informs us. Moral—The benefits of advertising in the Reporter.

——Vote for Shugert, Wolf, Spangler, Hall and Yeurick, all men of good character and ability. Election, Tuesday, Nov. 3rd.

——Read the election laws printed on 3rd page. Every citizen should understand the new enactments relative to voters.

——Fresh arrival of fall and winter goods at S. S. Wolf's, which are offered at the very lowest prices. Full stock of everything. Butter 30c, Eggs 25c—all kinds of produce taken. Come if you want bargains.

William McWilliams, a young married man living in Ferguson twp., had his fingers torn from his right hand by a grain separator on last Thursday week.

A young man named Mitchel met with a singular and almost fatal accident at the McCalmont ore mines on Wednesday last. He went into a shaft some four or five feet from the surface to examine a bird's nest and the scaffolding gave way and he fell down the shaft a distance of sixty-five feet into over seven feet of water. Some laborers who were present let one of their number down and, with much difficulty the boy was rescued. He was badly bruised and received some injury about the head which induced delirium that lasted several days. At present he is out of danger.—*Republican.*

——Sales of Farms advertised in Reporter:

Nale farm, Potter, Oct. 22.
Durst farm, Potter, Oct. 15.
Kerr farm, Potter, Oct. 16.
Evans farm, Potter, private sale.
The Keller farm and Foster farm, near Centre Hall, Oct 29.

THE ELASTIC TRUSS AN ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER offered to the public, with the full assurance of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in the profession that they would supersede all metal of other Instruments in use, for the relief and cure of Hernia, Prolapsus Uteri, and all Abdominal Weaknesses. The great number of radical cures they have effected, fully justify the confident prediction made, and has demonstrated the fact that rupture can be surely cured without suffering or annoyance, and without the danger of incuring Spinal Disease or Paralysis, often caused by the severe pressure of Metal Trusses and Supporters. ZELLER & SON, Druggists, Bellefonte, Sole Agents. Aug 27 3m

Organ Dedication.

The Reformed and Lutheran congregations at Tylersville, worshiping in a Union church, purchased one of Burdedd's celebrated organs for the use of the church. The singing class taught by Rev. Landis last winter, had its desired effect—the people of both congregations got awakened as to the necessity of good singing in the sanctuary. They being not content with only the music they could make themselves, but desired it to be made more glorious, they resolved to procure a Cabinet Organ—Mr. William Harter especially interested and took the matter in hand, and raised a sufficient amount of money to pay for the instrument. On Sunday Oct 4, this beautiful organ was dedicated to the service of the Triune God. Rev. Aurand, Lutheran minister of Rebersburg preached in the morning, and Rev. Landis, stated Reformed pastor preached in the afternoon. The Tylersville choir performed in the morning, and to their praise be it said, they did well. In the afternoon the Reformed choir, of Rebersburg was present, and assisted. Prof. Jasper Brumgard performed on the organ—all was done well. The services were impressive and all seemed to have been pleased. The organ gave full satisfaction

THE DANGERS OF OVERLAND TRAVEL.

The following card appeared, numerously sighed, in the San Francisco Bulletin of September 25:

"We, the undersigned persons, have just arrived in California from Omaha, and we feel it to be our duty to warn the public that neither life nor property is safe on the emigrant trains of the Central Pacific Railroad. This throughfare of travel is infested from end to end with thieves, gamblers and sharpers, who are little better than higway robbers. The conductors and breaksmen of the trains are either afraid to exercise any authority or are in league with these marauders. There is no law and no place of appeal for protection as is the case on shipboard, but every peaceful or unarmed passenger is at the mercy of any ruffian who chooses to maltreat him. The conductors refuse to take any notice of such outrageous actions when complained to. On our recent trip, many poor men of our party were flecced out of their last dollar at three card monte—several of them being family men. We do complain of this so much as we do of the fact that our train was literally captured this side of Reno, last night, by a gang of eight or ten monte brigands, who, because they could get no one to bet with them passed through the cars calling the passengers vulgar names, striking them, spitting tobacco-juice in their faces, flourishing bowie-knives and revolvers, and threatening to cut our throats or blow our brains out. They were all heavily armed, while few of us had weapons of any kind, and in fact did not come to this state with the expectation of having to fight our way through. At Truckee we were informed that a passenger on an east wardbound emigrant train had been barbarously beaten for refusing to gamble with these scoundrels. It was also stated that more danger exists on the eastward-bound-trains than on the trains for the west. All of these gamblers and cappers are personally known to the railroad conductors, but are never disturbed, but, on the contrary, usually ride in the same car with the conductors after they have concluded their devilment for the trip. So far as we could discover, not the slightest semblance of law was observed along the Central Pacific Railroad in Nevada, everything being controlled by ruffianism and threats of murder, and we believe that the traveling public, especially the poorer class, should be made acquainted with these facts."

WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

The war between China and Japan, says the Globe, has been anticipated for several months, owing to the complications between the two nations growing out of the Formosan difficulties. Formosa is an island situated in the China Sea, ninety miles from the coast of China and about one thousand miles southwest from the nearest point of the territory of the Japan islands. Among its inhabitants is a large population of Chinese, besides many native tribes, some of which are very savage. The island is claimed by China, although the nation has had frequent and costly wars with the native barbarians whom she has found it necessary at various times, to chastize for persecutions of the Chinese colonists. Three savages have also cruelly treated Japanese crews whom circumstances or necessity have compelled to visit their coast. A year or two ago a Japanese vessel, manned by a crew of Loochooans, was wrecked on the coast of the Boutans, one of these tribes. In due time the survivors carried the news of the affair to Japan. For some reason the Japanese Government at first took no official action in the matter. Finally an expedition landed on the island, and this was done last spring, and the culpits were brought to account. In the early stages of this expedition China made no opposition saying that she would not interfere to prevent the punishment of the guilty tribe. But in July and August last it became evident that Japan, not satisfied with the revenge taken on the Boxtans, was keeping up an army in Formosa with the view of occupying the country permanently.

To this course the Chinese government demurred, and a demand was made on Japan to withdraw her troops. The China authorities issued a proclamation on June 21 last, which was posted up in the Chinese city of Taiwantioe, in Formosa, saying that it was China's business and not Japan's to punish the savages, and "the Japanese General would not be allowed to touch any more tribes." While both parties last summer were preparing actively for war a show of negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the difficulties was maintained, and commissioners were sent by either power to the capital of the other. But Japan probably has finally declined to withdraw her army from Formosa, and China, therefore, has declared war.

New York, October 6.—The street is flooded with rumors of troubles in all departments of trades and suspensions of houses whose solvency has hitherto been undoubted. No names are mentioned, and no particulars are given, but the utmost use is made of the reports to depress stocks, and with good success. A London house was mentioned as being embarrassed, but no name given, and nothing definite seemed to be known here in regard to the matter.

Recently a large grain merchant in Hull, England, and another, in France, suspended, the latter with liabilities of $200,000. Both of these firms had London connections, and this may explain the rumor of the London house.

At a squirrel hunt in Florence, Mass., on Monday last, one party showed 3,015 heads and the other 4,915, chipmunks being excluded. Among the game were 200 coons, 50 gray squirrels, 25 red squirrels, 30 pigeons, 75 woodchucks, 100 crows, 100 henhawks, 50 rabbits, 20 foxes, and 75 partridges.

The Roman Catholics of Atlanta have been refused separate schools.

Late Election Laws.

An Act further supplimental to the act relative to the election of this Commonwealth, approved Jan. 30, A. D. 1874.

That it is provided in Section 10, that on the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at the said election shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district in which he claims to be a voter, for a period of at least two months next preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief where and when he was born, that he had been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the Common wealth one year, or if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof and has removed therefrom and returned that he has resided therein six months next preceeding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein that he has if 22 years of age and upwards, paid a State or County tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month, before said election and if a naturalized citizen shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; that said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed and when, where and to whom paid: and the tax receipt therefore shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any, but if the persons claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, (or if born elswhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by virtue of his father's naturalization;) and still further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of making his affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the state one year, or, if a native-born citizen if the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election; he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavit of all persons making such claims, and the affidavit of the witnesses, to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the Return Judges with the Prothonotary and shall remain on file within the Prothonotary's office, subject to examination, as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerk in each case respectively on the lists of persons voting at such election.

Also, that in Section 11th of said Act, it is provided that it shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of this Commonwealth (using the name of the proposed voter) is entitled on the list of the resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such persons; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting except where he has been for five years, consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers to vote, and the vote of such person being received, it shall be the election officers to write on a stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month, and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, except where voters are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote upon so offending shall be guilty of high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the Court; but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case nor the imprisonment more than one year: the like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement of the word "voted" on said naturalization certificate.

Also, that in Section 12 of said Act, it is provided that if any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offence to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both at the discretion of the Court.

When two or more counties are connected for the election of any officer, the courts of such counties shall each appoint a return judge to meet at such a time and place, as required by law, to compute and certify the vote of such district. Returns are provided for by this act shall be compensatedas like officers are paid by existing laws. Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authorities of any city, county, township or borough for the safe keeping of the ballot boxes, the judge and minority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished, and the ballot box or boxes containing the tickets, list of voters and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed and the signatures of the judge and inspectors affixed thereto, forthwith deliver the same, together with the remaining boxes, to the mayor and recorder of such city, or in counties, townships or boroughs to such persons as the court of common pleas of the proper county may designate, at the place provided, as aforesaid, who shall then deposit the same in safe keeping there to answer the call of any court or tribunal, authorized to try the merits of such election. Whenever the election officers of any district shall require the election boxes of such district, to hold any election, which by law they are or shall be required to hold, they shall keep the same securely in their possession without opening, until the morning of such election, and until they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, and after being so sworn or affirmed, they shall open the said boxes and turn and totally destroy all the ballots and other papers which they shall find therein, before proceeding to hold such election.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is hereby directed to the 8th Article of the New Constitution.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections.

First.—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second.—He shall have resided in the State one year, (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.

Third.—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least ten months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth.—If twenty-two years and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SECTION 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon and affixed by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witness in a judicial proceeding.

SECTION 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SECTION 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

SECTION 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SECTION 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall promise or make consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for withholding there of, and any elector who shall receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received, and

SECTION 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any per on convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be disqualified from publictestey for a number of years.

SECTION 15. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by his absence while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SECTION 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new dist.,ict shall be elected and vacancies in election boards and filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in the making up and transmitting returns except upon warrant of a court of record or a judge thereof, for a election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SECTION 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months have held an office, appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or any city, or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in military service of the State, nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices as shall be designated by general law.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors of each district to attend at the places of holding every general, special or township election, during that whole time, said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and, or, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

A DISASTROUS EXPLOSION—MANY PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

London, October 2.—At five o'clock this morning a barge laying in Regents canal, near the Zoological Garden, and loaded with powder, exploded, killing a number of persons, wounding many others, and shattering bridges and houses in the vicinity.

The report was heard a distance of twenty miles from the place where it occurred. The firemen have been dragging the canal all morning. Up to this hour five bodies have been discovered. The lights in the railway station and other buildings, two miles away, were extinguished by the concussion. Many persons made narrow escapes from death. A number of animals in the Zoological Gardens were killed. The quantity of powder that exploded on Regent's canal was four tons. Details of the occurence show that its disastrous effects were wide spread. Many trees were uprooted, and a house, located two miles distant from the canal was shattered.

A GOLD HILL NEVADA TRAGEDY—FOUR MEN KILLED AND TWO MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Silver City, Oct. 3.—An affray took place to-night at Waller's Defeat, or the Lower Justice Hoisting Works. Two men were instantly killed, two have died since, a fifth will not live over night. There has been trouble among the trustees of the Justice Mining Company. Two parties are fighting for the control of the company. One side is represented by Mr. Minaer, president of the company, who appointed W. Kellogg as superintendent day before yesterday, in place of Fred Smith, the present superintendent. Trouble has been anticipated for the last few days. This evening about seven a party of men headed by Kellogg, went to Waller's Defeat Works, and when near the works they were warned off. Instead of obeying they made a rush for the entrance, when shooting commenced on both sides. W. Kellogg, M. Cane, and Reilly J. Brown were mortally wounded. The men killed are represented as being of most desperate character. The affair caused great excitement in the vicinity of Gold Hill. Shiple, one of the wounded men, died during the night.

AN OLD MAN OF THE SEA.

In a cave near Mentone, on the shores of the Mediterranean, the skeleton of a man has been discovered. From its surroundings the inference is suddenly drawn, and universally accepted by the modern school of geologists, that the deceased gentleman antedates our venerable ancestor Adam, by several hundreds of thousands of years. This fact being proved to their entire satisfaction, they proceed to give us the comforting assurance that there is not the slightest evidence of any relationship between the family of this ancient worthy and the monkey tribe. In the human race, we are now assured on competent authority, ever sprang out of the loins of an ape, it must have happened in Asia or Africa, not in Europe, and before the period indicated by the existence of these bones when covered with flesh.

This we conceive to be the first important and gratifying contribution which the development men have made to the natural history of man. They have now learned to their own satisfaction (everybody else knew it before), that monkeys have not begotten men of our race, within the last two or three hundred thousand years. All within these years are pure humans, not similans at all, at all. If any, therefore, have been made uncomfortable by the apprehension that his ancestors of any modern date were four-footed beasts or creeping things, let him now lift up his head with the proud consciousness that the story of humanity in the rocks and the bones of antiquity runneth not back to the link between him and a monkey. Grateful we should be to the men of Mentone who found the first of the sons of men quietly sleeping in a cavern by the sea, and made him testify that he was not born of a monkey, however it happened that he began to be.

And so science, which every now and then, with a great flourish of trumpets, threatens to extinguish Moses and God himself, stumbles upon some little incident like the finding of a human skeleton, the age of which no man knows anything about, and the whole fabric of conjecture in which it had gloried for a year or two tumbles like a cob house into a contemptible ruin.

BAD NEWS FOR DEPOSITORS IN THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

Washington, September 30.—At a meeting of the depositors of the Freedman's bank last night, Robert Purvis, of Philadelphia, colored, one of the commissioners appointed to wind up its affairs said he would at an adjourned meeting make a statement of its affairs which would probably be not as favorable as that heretofore published. Nor would it be as bad as those who in connection with it had taken advantage of the fears and necessities of the depositors who have sold the face of their deposits at a heavy discount.

THE REVOLT IN BUENOS AYRES.

Rio Janeiro, Oct. 9.—The revolution in the Argentine Republic increases in importance. An issue of paper money is probable in case the negotiations for a reconciliation between the government authorities and the revolutionists fail Montevideo is filled with refugees from Buenos Ayres. The loan issued a few days ago by the Brazilian government is favorably received. A great battle between the government troops and insurgents is imminent at Buenos Ayres, though hopes are increasing that a reconciliation will be effected, based on the retirement of Avellaneda from the Presidency.

SAWED TO PIECES.

Washington, October 11.—Edward P. Sipher, who has a wife and three children and has been in charge of the large circular saw used for cutting heavy timber in the navy yard. Yesterday afternoon while adjusting the guides of the saw, which was running at the rate of 800 revolutions a minute, he missed his strike, when the weight of the hammer he held carried him in front of the saw, which instantly cut off his head and next his right arm. The few horror struck employees endeavored to render assistance, but another revolution cut his body in twain above the hips. In the mangling process the left arm was bared entirely, the flesh being torn off and in other places hanging in shreds.

BODY SNATCHING.

Buffalo, N. Y., October 8.—The grave of Mrs. Richard J. Corey, at Holy Cross Cemetery was robbed on Tuesday night. The casket outside the coffin and the shroud were left lying on the ground. Officers to day visited the medical college with a search warrant and found the body with four others. The students were surprised while at work dissecting them. Thirty-nine students were arrested and taken in a procession to the police court Justice Nash released them on parole to appear when wanted. There is much excitement over the affair.

TEN-DAY OLMSTED.

A correspondent of the Clinton Democrat informs the editor of that paper of the practical workings of Olmsted's Landlord and Tenant act, as enforced in the month of March, 1865.

Immediately upon the passage of this infamous bill, their ten days notice was served upon the miners at Fall Brook, Tioga county, some 1,500 to 2,000 in all. They did not move, and after a mockery of a hearing before an ignorant and corrupt justice of the peace the sheriff of the county summoned a large number of citizens of the county and compelled them to go and assist him in throwing the poor, hard working, laboring men into the street. A regiment of soldiers, with their bristling bayonets, was also sent there to terrify and frighten the poor miners into submission. The soldiers went there, and the sheriff summoned from 500 to 1,000 of the people of the county and took them there, divided them into squads of from forty to fifty men, each squad headed by a constable, and these squads backed up by the bristling bayonets of the soldiery, marched through the street of Fall Brook to each house and put every man woman and child into the street—sick or wounded, feeble or well, mattered not. House-hold furniture, beg and baggage, hook line and sinker, were all tumbled promiscuously after them into to the street and cries of woman and children and the moan and sobs of the sick and wounded which caused more than one brave heart to pause before he fully executed the order of the constable in command.

Before this act was passed the poor working people of Tioga county like the people of the state at large (a county or two excepted), were entitled to three months notice before they could be thrown into the street, and were also entitled to stay to the expiration of their lease if they paid their rent.

Now is it fair to presume that when Olmsted advocated and voted for that measure that would rob the poor laboring man of his home in the space of ten days—that grind them under the heel of the tyrant, the usurper and the military—pitch them and their helpless families into the street during the cold month of March, it being passed for a particular man and for a particular purpose there was something rotten and outrageous at the bottom of it, that he was not working for the good of the people of the commonwealth, but for the gold of the millionaire landlord.

A HORRIBLE CONSPIRACY REVEATED.

Hong Kong, October 3.—A conspiracy of soldiers was discovered at Tientsin. Sixty thousand troops were stationed in the neighborhood and a large number planned the seizure of the city and the massacre of foreigners. The ringleaders have been arrested.

$5,000 FOR AN ARM.

In the Circuit Court in Paterson, N. J., the suit for $10,000 damages against Dr. Norton C. Ricardo, of Hackensack, for malpractice in the treatment of a broken arm, whereby the boy lost his life, was continued, after being on for five days, and given to the jury last evening. After about a half hour's absence, the jury returned with a verd'ct of $5,000 for the plaintiff.

The Warren Ledger says that Ms. Emeline Johnson, charged with poisoning her husband at Jamestown, New York, last winter, was on Friday a week at Mayville, convicted of murder in the first degree. Saturday morning Judge Daniels sentenced her to be hanged on Friday, the 30th of October.

The Supreme Court of California has decided that the Local Option law was unconstitutional.

Hayden advices report the Hayden Government has imposed heavy taxation upon resident foreigners, including foreign clerks in the employ of Haytiens.

The reward of $20,000 in the Ross case is still in force, and Allen Pinkerton announces that the same will be relinquished by him and his force to parties who shall give information which shall lead to the recovery of the child and the capture of the abductors.

OUTRAGES BY A MOB OF NEGROES.

Holly Springs Miss., October 8.—Last night a mob of negroes numbering about forty took James Perking and William Ravens—wood (colored) from jail and shot them dead, thereby avenging the death of Mack Hill.

It was done so quietly that few persons knew of it until this morning. All is quiet now.

Fishermen in some parts of Europe and of this country kill fish with a knife or bludgeon as soon as they are taken from the water, because fish thus killed are found to be better than those which have long gasped and struggled before dying. The Dutch, for example, destroy life by making a slight longitudinal incision under the tail with a sparp instrument. On the Rhrine they kill salmon by thrusting a steel needle into their heads. Fish may be easily killed by striking them a quick, sharp blow with a small stick on the back of the head just behind the eyes, or by taking them by the tail and striking the head quickly against any hard substance.

The State of Maine sold a large lot of its timber lands at auction the other day. About 140,000 acres were disposed of at prices ranging from 35 cents to $1.30 per acre, and the right to cut timber and grass upon about 300,000 acres more was sold at from 27½ cents to $1.75 per acre. The total amount realized was about $150,000.

FIGHT BETWEEN REPUBLICAN FACTIONS.

New Orleans, October 12—A fight occurred yesterday noon at the Old Rachere road store, St. James' parish, between the Dovee and Hogan republican factions. One party had assembled to ratify the compromise with the conservatives, when the others intefered. The result was a free fight in which several were wounded but none killed.

SEARCHING FOR LOST HEIRS.

Caldwell, Ohio, Oct. 11.—The clerk of the county court here desires information of the present residence of John Hoagland, who in 1820 jointly with Terence McCune became owner of 1,980 acres of land in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, which is now worth over $5,000,000 in course of litigation. It was sold for taxes in 1838, and now the heirs of McCune are claiming their share in it and are anxious that John Hoagland or his heirs should share with them equally this immense fortune.

FIRES.

Lebanon, September 30.—One of the barns belonging to the Coleman estate at Cornwall, this county, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Eight horses and one bull were burned.

Pittsburg, September 30.—A fire in Steubenville, Ohio, this morning destroyed the Golden Gate distillery and flouring mill, owned by Thomas Mears, together with the cooper shop, stable and several tenement houses. The loss is estimated at $100,000; insurance, $32,000.

San Francisco, September 30.—A fire in Chico, California, destroyed a considerable portion of the town. Forty-five valuable horses were burned to death in Shearer & Evans' stables Loss over $80,000; light insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The new mufls are said to be large enough for two hands only.

Weston, the pedestrian, has again failed in the performance of a five-hundred mile feat.

North Carolina newspapers are demanding a law for the protection of insect-destroying birds.

PERE HYACINTHE ON THE COMING EUROPEAN WAR.

The Worlds London correspondent of 17 ult, says: Pere Hyacinthe is as certain as Mr. Disraeli is that a terrible religious war is about to break out all over Europe, and that this is to be preceded or followed by other wars, so that for some years to come war is to prevail—"international war civil war, and religious war." Mr. Loyson frank in saying that it was quite useless to hope for a reign of peace on earth as long as "the moral perversity of man" remained, and that wars would continue until "evil was destroyed." The coming religious war was a renewal of the old conflict between the Church and State; the coming civil war could be a conflict between capital, and the coming international would be one led on by the jealousies and rivalry of nations The future of Europe was, indeed, "an appalling one." Mr. Disraeli has lately taken care to express the same opinion, and there is certainly good reason for it. With the exception of the civil war in Spain, all Europe is now at peace; but in all probability the death of the present Pope and the interference of the Italian Government in the election of a new Pentiff will be the signal for letting loose the dogs of war. The war once commenced, all Europe would be drawn into it, and even England would find it hard to preserve her neutrality. The United States alone can afford to be a spectator and not an actor in the conflict; and when the combatants have torn each other to pieces and the combat slackens in consequence of sheer exhaustion, the republic may step in as arbitrator and peace maker.

Every man on the Republican State ticket was opposed to the new Constitution. The people who voted for the Constitution are responsible for it, and should see that its enemirs do not prevent the application of its salutary principles to the administration of the State government.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons, the actress, was thrown from her horse, England, recently and injured her spine.

Twenty-one girls of Kenosha, Wis., have "resolved that if the young men won't come and see us, we will go and see them."

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, October 12—There was a better feeling in the market for beef cattle this morning, and rather more demand, but it was principally for the better grades. Sales at 4@6¾c. Receipts, 3,500 head.

Sheep in steady request at 4@6c, the latter for choice. Receipts, 12,000 head.

Hogs active but lower; sales of cornfed at $10@10.50 for 100 pounds net Receipts, 6,000 head.

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

Philadelphia, October 12—Coffee is quiet. Sales of Rio at 16@20c, the latter for choice; Maracaibo at 19@19c; Laguayra at 18@19c; and Java at 24@26c, all gold. There is no Cuba molasses here, and it is wanted. Sugar is steady We quote Cuba fair and good refining at 8½@8¾c; do grocery at 9@9¼c, and Porto Rico at 8½@9c.

The export demand for flour continues light owing to the unfavorable tenor of late European accounts; but there is a steady home consumptive demand at last weeks figures.

The movement in wheat is light, and only 2,000 bushels western sold at $1.20@1.22 per bushel for red, and $1.23@1.27 for amber. Rye is worth $1 08. The receipts of corn have fallen off, but demand is light, sales of 1,200 bushels yellow at 71c. Oats are unchanged, sales of 1,200 bushels western white at 62@63c.

Chicago.

Chicago, October 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged Wheat dull and lower, No 1 spring, 97c; No 2 90½@90¾ spot; 90¾c seller October; 90c seller November, No 3, 86@87c. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed 38¼c spot; 38c seller October; 36¾ seller November; rejected 36c, new corn 60c, 61½ steady and in moderate demand; No 2, 49¼c cash; 49¾c seller October; 48c seller November; rejected at 46@47½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; $1@84½c. Barley—dull and nominal; No 2, $1 06@1 07 cash; 98c seller November No 3, 87@92. Pork dull and declined to $20 00@20 25; new spot $17 65 seller year. Lard dull and nominal; 14¼c spot; 11½c seller year. Bulkmeats dull and nominal.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Letters of administration on the Estate of Catharine Stover, late of Gregg twp., dec'd have been granted to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them duly authenticated by law.

JOHN RISHEL,
Oct 15 6t. Adm'r.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE! Will be exposed at rublic sale and sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1874,

at one o'clock P. M. that VALUABLE FARM, late the property of William Keller, deceased, situated in Potter township, Centre County, about one mile east of Centre Hall, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE ACRES

and twenty eight perches and allowance. Thereon erected a large two-story brick house, large bank barn and all other necessary out buildings, about one hundred and fifty acres cleared and under good fence and in a

HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION,

an orchard, containing about three acres, filled with excellent apple and other fruit trees. A splendid spring of water near the house, with excellent spring house, two cisterns at the house and one at the barn.

Will also be sold at same time and place a

TRACT OF TIMBER LAND,

one half mile from Centre Hall, containing about twelve acres. Terms made known on day of sale. For further particulars inquire of John H. Keller, at Centre Hall on the premises.

DAVID W. KELLER, WM. KELLER, JR.
P. F. KELLER, H. C. KELLER,
SAMUEL FOSTER,
Guardian of W. K. FOSTER.

Also at the same time and place I will offer at public sale my valuable farm, containing 117½ acres, adjoining the above offered premises. A further description of the farm is unnecessary, as it is well known throughout the valley.

Oct., 8 3t SAMUEL F. FOSTER.

PUBLIC SALE—In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Mifflin county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, October 22, 1874

A VALUABLE FARM,

situate in Potter township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Jacob Wagner, John Love, and others, containing

160 Acres and 58 Perches

and allowance, mostly cleared and under cultivation, on which are erected a good two-story FRAME HOUSE, BANK BARN, CIDER PRESS, and other improvements. There are two Orchards on the premises, one a young one of choice fruit, and water is piped to both house and barn. Also, a

TRACT OF WOODLAND

situate in said Potter township, adjoining lands of John Frye, W. W. Love and others, containing 10 ACRES.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year, and the balance in two years with interest, and to be secured by bonds and mortgage on the premises. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day.

H. L. CLOSE.
Administrator of Wm. Nale,

Farm, Garden and Household

Economical Fertilizers.

An exchange describes a method of feeding cattle when forage is dear and labor cheap, which combines many excellent points. The materials are roots, hay and meal. The preparation is made by pulping the roots, chaffing the hay, crushing the grain, and steaming the whole together. By two months of such feeding, cattle are made to increase as much in weight as by four months with unprepared food.

For a hundred head of cattle, a sixty horse power engine is required, a root pulper, a chaff-cutter, and a steaming apparatus. The cutter is able to reduce a ton of hay in an hour into chaff of half an inch in length. The pulping and chaffing is done upon a floor or platform, or above the feed box. The roots are fed to the pulper from a floor above it, from which they are shoveled into the hopper with great rapidity. When steaming is practised, the feed is mixed in the proportion of one pound of hay to fourteen pounds of roots; 112 pounds of this mixture, with four pounds of meal, is sufficient for the daily rations of a fattening beast, along with a modicum of dry hay or straw as an appetizer or in the way of change.

The required quantity is mixed and thrown into a steam-tight vat, which is covered, and the steam is then turned on for thirty minutes. It is then cooked, and by and by it is emptied into a cooling vat where it is reduced to blood heat; then it is fed to the animals, and they eat with avidity. When not steamed, the mixed food is heaped upon the floor, where it remains two or three hours before being fed. In this period, it ferments and heats, and undergoes a change somewhat analagous to cooking, by which it is rendered readily digestible.

How Much Timothy Seed to the Acre?

I sow on good land one peck, on poor land one and one-half to two pecks, for the reason that on good land it will stool more, and if the seed is good, and the land in good condition, a good stand will be secured from one peck, and the first crop will not have to be allowed to become dead ripe, that the seed might scatter to help out the stand that ought to be had from the seeding. Many farmers practice this plan, but it is poor economy.

The liberal sower will reap liberally. I therefore would advise that seed enough be sown at first, even if it takes two pecks to the acre. At two pecks to the acre, it costs less than to seed one acre in wheat, at $1 per bushel, while wheat has to be sown every year, and timothy seed but once in five to fifteen years, if a complete stand is desired. I practice the same rule in sowing all other grasses and grains, and for the same reason.

As to time, I prefer on my land to sow in the two last weeks of February, on snow if possible. I have never failed to secure a stand sown at that time, and have nearly always failed to secure a stand sown in September. I am aware that a difference of opinion exists among farmers as to when is the best time to sow, but my experience is decidedly in favor of February seeding.

Timothy, and indeed all other grasses, stands a much better chance to making a stand if sown alone, than if sown with wheat, barley, oats, or any other crop. If sown alone, fall seeding will sometimes allow a crop to be cut the first season, if the seed is well put in and the ground is in fine condition, as all land ought to be, if a good crop is desired or expected.—*Rural World.*

Sociability Among Farmers.

There is no class of beings where sociability ought to be sought for so much as among farmers. No one farmer professes to be proficient in all branches of his business, and as the plan of operations is more or less experimental to a large number of farmers, an exchange of ideas seems almost necessary for the welfare of each. But it is often the case, that the duties and position belonging to this class hinder their sociability. Scattered over hills and valleys, often many miles apart, it is not so easy to keep up intercourse with general society. Nearly all other classes of business men concentrate in cities and villages, where they can enjoy a daily exchange of thoughts and opinions, and greatly increase their fund of information. In this way ambition is aroused, thoughts are awakened, and much is added to the general happiness of life. Such a state of things ought to be more prevalent among farmers. The longer farmers live in a solitary way, the less likely they are to change their habits. And is it not often the case that this course of action, if carried beyond its limits, results in an ungenial, morose state of feeling? The most ardent and cultivated minds would become dull and inactive placed in a position that many occupy in this world. The man who has access to a large field of thought and information, will accomplish more, and meet his designs better, and with more ease and comfort to himself, than the man destitute of information.

Feeding Horses.

I have seen, says a correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph*, post-horses (mail-stages) in Holstein and Hanover fed on brown rye bread, made of rather coarse, unbolted white rye flour, somewhat sour, owing to the lactic acid (sour milk risings) employed in making dough, but well baked in kilns constructed expressly, wherein the loaves, varying in weight to upward of forty pounds, stay sometimes twelve to fourteen hours, according to the condition of the firing, consisting of peat, turf parings, brown coal (bituminous), wood, stubble, etc. I saw a large solid loaf brought out, from which chunks of the size of a large walnut were cut into a portable manger, and small beer poured on, well mixed up. The horses greedily fell to, and with a moderate watering atop a large lock of nice hay, drove off at a rattling pace. This is a handy lunch, and no doubt sustained the animals well.

To Measure Hay in the Mow.

Five hundred cubic feet, or a cube of eight feet each way, of closely packed timothy hay will make a ton; 700 feet, or a cube of nine feet each way, of clover and timothy in equal parts, will make a ton. Light meadow hay consisting of blue grass, red top, white bent, or loosely packed clover hay will require 1,000 cubic feet, or ten feet each way for a ton. Allowance must be made for differences in the state of compression in which the hay may be. Clover hay tightly pressed down in a mow under a quantity of grain might only require 700 or 800 feet for a ton. A ton of loose hay is a much larger quantity than most people suppose, and estimates of weights are more frequently too large than too low.

Hair Dressing.

A Boston lady writes: "I am using a hair dressing now made from a recipe sent me by an old physician. Take an ounce each of thoroughwort and garden sage, add one pint of water, and steep until the strength is extracted. Strain, then add one ounce of glycerine and one gill of white brandy. It makes a nice hair dressing. I wash my head once a week in borax water, then rinse with cold water. After my hair gets dry I put on some of the hair dressing. It removes all dandruff from the head, and makes the hair soft and glossy."

PAINTING.—An inexpensive but durable method of painting old buildings is as follows: First give them a coat of crude petroleum, which is the oil as it comes from the wells, and which can be procured for about $4 or $5 a barrel. Then mix one pound of "metallic paint," which is brown or red hematite iron and finely ground, to one quart of linseed oil, and apply this over the petroleum coat. The petroleum sinks into the wood and makes a ground-work for the iron and oil paint. The color of the iron paint is a dark reddish brown, and is not at all disagreeable; it is a color not easily soiled, very durable, and is fire-proof.

"Oh, Edith, won't you kiss Dr. McCluskie?" "I'm so shy, mamma. You kiss him first."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The recent outrages in Columbia county, Georgia, are denounced by all good citizens. Two negro men named West and Jim Lovelace stole a bale of cotton from an old white man. The negroes were arrested, and voluntarily submitted to a whipping. Subsequently an armed party called at Lovelace's house. Not finding him, they proceeded to a house where an old negro man was staying, and shot him. They also shot a negro named Griffin in the hand, and killed Griffin's wife..... The famous Emma Mine has been attached by suit of the county collector for taxes, and also upon suits of T. W. Parker—one for the recovery of $110,000, advanced the company by Parker previous to Dec. 1, 1872, and the other for $10,000 on a promissory note given to the Illinois Tunnel Company. It is not expected that these attachments will interfere with the working of the mine..... The Portland *Argus* says that it has been discovered that owing to blunders in the Legislature there is not at present, nor has there been for two years, any Maine Liquor law, or any law against selling liquor. The Attorney-General was in Portland in consultation with the best legal authorities in regard to the matter..... Henry Hagans, of Backwoodtown, N. J., went to market, taking an extra mule to assist in getting on the hard road, and a little boy to take the mule back. It was supposed that the boy went to sleep while returning and fell off, his clothes entangling in the gearing, as the mule was found the next day at Chew's Landing, dragging the lifeless remains of the child, horribly mangled..... The Council has refused to commute the sentence of Wagner, the Isles of Shoals murderer. The vote was two for commutation and five against. The Council has unanimously advised the Governor to fix the last Friday of January next as the time for his execution..... One hundred and thirty-four revenue suits were begun by importers against the Government in the District Court of New York to recover excessive duties paid by them.

At the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland General Craft, from the Committee on the Thomas Monument, reported that a commission had been given to J. Q. A. Ward for an equestrian statue of General Thomas, the statue to be completed in three years, and to cost $35,000, exclusive of pedestal. The War Department has donated eighty-eight bronze cannon, which will be sold, and the proceeds used for this purpose. This will leave about $12,000 to be collected by subscription..... The First National Bank of Wellsboro, Pa., was broken into by masked men, and robbed of $50,000..... The New York Democratic State Convention at Syracuse nominated Samuel J. Tilden for Governor, Wm. F. Dorsheimer for Lieutenant-Governor, Adin Thayer for Canal Commissioner, George H. Wagner, for State-Prison Inspector, and Theodore Miller for Judge of the Court of Appeals..... Samuel B. Dobbins has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second District..... W. H. Betts has been nominated by the Republicans of the Third Congressional District of Alabama..... Wm. J. O'Brien and Thomas Swann have been renominated for Congress in the Third and Fourth Maryland districts..... The Republicans of the First Ohio Congressional District have nominated John K. Green, and of the Second District, Jos. Stevenson.

Judge Walton, of the Supreme Court, of Maine, has decided that the liquor law is in full force in that State, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary. The argument for its supposed repeal has not, in his opinion, the merit of plausibility..... The grasshopper plague has been so severe that all to the inhabitants of different parts of Nobraska and the Northwest has been found absolutely essential. A society has been formed in Omaha for this purpose..... Hon. Henry H. Hathorn, of Saratoga, N. Y., was renominated for Congress in the Twentieth District by the Republican Convention..... At a meeting of the cotton and woolen manufacturers at Providence, R. I., the following resolution was unanimously adopted: *Resolved*, as the sense of this meeting, That an immediate curtailment of the production of our cotton and woolen mills is absolutely necessary for the conservation of the interests of our State and community..... Six of the nine Gibson county, Tennessee prisoners were examined before United States Commissioner Garrett, and were held in $3,000 bail each. There being no evidence against the remainder, they were discharged.

A drove of Western cattle on a stampede, at Brighton, Mass., was run into by a gravel train. A dozen were killed. Twenty-one gravel cars were wrecked, and the engineer and fireman narrowly escaped death. The regular trains were delayed three hours..... The suit which was brought against ex-Mayor Martin Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, by Mrs. Wade for alleged breach of promise, and which was pushed against his estate after his death, was finally settled by the decision of the Court of Appeals, which sustained Judge Neilson's opinion, and ruling that actions of this kind cannot be brought against a deceased man's executors..... The following order has been promulgated, by which it will be seen that although Congress made no appropriation for the Civil Service Commission, its rules continue to be extended; It appears to me from their trial at Washington and at the city of New York, that the further extension of the Civil Service rules will promote the efficiency of the public service. It is ordered that such rules be, and they are hereby extended to the several Federal offices at the city and in the Customs district of Boston, and that the proper measures be taken for carrying this order into effect. U. S. GRANT..... The account of Capt. Ariza of the battle of Yareyabo, in which Gen. Calixto Garcia was taken prisoner and thirty-six insurgents were killed without a single casualty to the Spaniards, seems to be purely an emanation of the brain. Letters from Santiago de Cuba and Manzanillo say that a truce of ten days had been agreed upon between the Spanish commander of the district, Gen. Marin and Gen. Calixto Garcia for the adjustment of certain questions, and Garcia and his officers appointed a place for the conference. The place of meeting became known to some Spanish officers, among them Capt. Ariza, and the latter, being unable to resist the prospect of promotion, obtained permission from his superior officer to take 100 men and attempt the capture of Garcia, in which he succeeded. Gen. Garcia's mother resides here, and calling upon Capt.-Gen. Concha she obtained permission to telegraph to President Serrano, asking him to spare her son's life..... Ex-Vice-President of the Franklin Savings Bank of Chicago was arrested in New York, charged with embezzling $100,000..... A collision, with some loss of life and several severe injuries, took place on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, a road of 67 miles in length, which extends from Manunka Chunk to Trenton. The disaster resulted from an open switch..... The Grand Officers elected for the ensuing term by the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. of the United States at the late session are as follows: Milton J. Durham, of Kentucky, Grand Sire; John W. Stokes, of Pennsylvania, Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgley, of Maryland, Grand Secretary; Joshua Vansant, of Maryland, Grand Treasurer.

Unbuttoning a House.

The Paris residence of the late Duke of Brunswick, now in course of demolition in the Avenue Friedland, was a most extraordinary house, as all discovered who attempted to enter it; for, like a coat or waistcoat, it had to be unbuttoned to get in. At the front gate was a metal button, and a visitor would have to press this. It instantly set a number of bells ringing in violent commotion. Admitted into the garden, you still found yourself excluded from the house. Another button had to be touched, and that done, you found yourself in an unfurnished hall. There was no staircase communicating with the upper rooms where the Duke slept. More buttons had to be pressed, and at last you found yourself sitting in an armchair, and raised by hydraulic lift apparently to the living rooms which the Duke used to occupy. The walls of the bedroom were armor. By an ingenious mechanism, and touching a button, a panel in the wall was removed and entrance gained. The strong box nearly killed the workman who endeavored to open it, for it sent off a mitrailleuse-like discharge. The Duke de Treviso has bought the house, and has stipulated that all the treasure discovered in it shall belong to him.

AUSTRIAN POLAR DISCOVERIES

The Farthest Northern Point Reached—Other Expeditions to Follow.

To Austrian enterprise belongs the honor of having discovered the most northern land yet reached by polar expeditions. The narrative of the adventurers on the Tegetthoff is full of interest to all who have followed the history of Arctic explorations. Captain Payer and Lieutenant Weyprecht have secured for themselves and for Austria a permanent lease of fame. In leaving Bremen June 13, 1872, their expectations appear to have been limited to the hope of exploring the coast of Northern Siberia, and did not include the intention of reaching much higher latitudes. Count Wilczec conveyed to them some stores and provisions in his yacht while they were off the coast of Nova Zembla, and left them there in the following August, provisioned for three years. From that time till their return nothing was heard from them, except in the negative evidence of Capt. Isaksen, a Norwegian fisherman, who satisfied himself by circumnavigating the northern extremity of Nova Zembla without finding traces of them, that the explorers had departed thence.

During two years they continued to make the Tegetthoff their home—two winters in which the night was seven months long. In the summer of 1873 they made desperate endeavors to free their ice-bound vessel, but their work of sawing and blasting met no success. Carried onward by the ice-pack, in the fall they were unexpectedly conveyed to the shores of a mountainous country 200 nautical miles north of Nova Zembla. They spent the winter of '73 '74 at a distance of three miles from this land, without any harbor, in lat. 79 deg. 51 min. N., long. 59 deg. E. Between March 9 and May 4, of the present year, they made the series of excursions on sledges over this mountainous country which have so redounded to their credit; these extended from 79 deg. 54 min. to above 83 deg. The new-found country was named, in honor of the Emperor, Francis-Joseph Land. Its longitudinal development is at least 16 deg., and from the highest mountain tops they were unable to perceive any boundary. It is principally a plateau, the height being about 5,000 feet; the most elevated portion visited was in lat. 83 deg. 5 min. The difficulties encountered in crossing the glaciers and broken ice are represented as extreme. The most northerly point, in lat. 83 deg., was named Cape Vienna.

Life in those dreary solitudes was not attractive; they failed to find any considerable amount of game, and vegetation was exceedingly scanty. Even in the Sound adjoining, driftwood was scarce and only icebergs were abundant. The mountains consist of dolorite—certainly not a cheerful mineral. The temperature during the sledge excursions fell to 58 deg. Fah. below zero, and on the vessel to—51 deg. The ice lifted their vessel and she became unseaworthy. On May 20 they at length resolved to abandon her, and began a journey of 96 days in boats and sledges that was full of danger. At 70 miles from the North Cape Nassau, in latitude 77 deg. 40 min., they left the pack ice forever behind them, and on Aug. 15 were skirting along the coast of Nova Zembla in the open sea. But the day of their deliverance was at hand. On Aug. 24 they hailed the little Russian schooner Nikolaj, Capt. Feodor Boronin, which safely landed them at Vardoe, on the Norwegian coast. Norway gave the adventurers a hearty reception; the towns they passed through were bright with flags and rejoicing, and at Hammerfest they met the returning English expedition which had been dispatched to ascertain their fate.

These discoveries lend a new significance to the value of the pathway toward the Pole selected by American discoverers, showing that if it is to be reached by water, Smith's Sound is the most if not the only available route. A strong pressure will now be brought upon the English Government to equip a new expedition for Arctic discovery, and the endeavor to plant their country's flag on earth's northernmost surface will probably be shared by other nations. As yet no American has stepped forward to seize the opportunity left vacant by the death of Capt. Hall, but in the enthusiasm for Arctic explorations the narratives of the Polaris and the Tegetthoff are sure to inspire, some new competitor for the frozen laurels of the Pole will not long be wanting in this country.

A Question Answered.

"Suppose," asks a correspondent, "a man is sent to State Prison for three years. After serving two years he escapes, and is not caught for two years afterward, or one year after his term of imprisonment would have been fulfilled had he remained in prison, can he be made to serve the unexpired part of the term of imprisonment to which he was sentenced?" We had occasion to decide this same question some months ago, and then decided that the convict was liable to imprisonment for the unexpired portion of his sentence. The correctness of our decision was disputed by an "Old Policeman," and an "Ex-Warden of Sing Sing Prison." We applied to District-Attorney Phelps as to the correctness of our answer. He replied that our decision was correct according to both common law and common sense. But still O. P. and Ex-W. of S. S. P. cling to their opinion. Now we have proof that must convince the most skeptical that we were right. In the case of one Thomas Haggerty, Judge George M. Beckwith, of Clinton, has just decided, upon a writ of habeas corpus, that although the term of three years, for which Haggerty was sentenced to the State Prison at Clinton for robbery, had all expired some time since, counting from the date of the sentence, yet inasmuch as Haggerty had escaped from prison and had been for a long time at large, he must now serve out the full period of the sentence. This case was complicated by the fact that while Haggerty was at large after his escape he was arrested on a charge of burglary, and was tried, convicted, and sentenced for that offense also. Judge Beckwith holds that there is nothing in the second sentence to invalidate the first, and that after the full period of the first has been served out, Haggerty must begin to serve out the second.—*New York Paper.*

Little Graves.

Sacred places for pure thoughts and holy meditations are the little graves in the churchyard. They are the depositories of the mother's sweetest joy, half unfolded buds of innocence, humanity nipped by the first frost of time, ere yet a canker worm of corruption has nestled among its embryo petals. Callous indeed must be the heart of him who can stand by a little graveside and not have the holiest emotions of the soul awakened to thoughts of purity and joy which belong alone to God and heaven, for the mute preacher at his feet tells of life begun and ended without stain; and surely if this be vouchsafed to mortality, how much purer and holier must be the spiritual land, enlightened by the sun of infinite goodness, whence emanated the soul of that brief sojourner among us? How swells the heart of the parent with mournful joy while standing by the earth-bed of lost little ones! Mournful, because a sweet treasure has been taken away; joyful, because that precious jewel glitters in the diadem of the Redeemer.

A Dog Sedative.

A genius on Arbor Hill has made a discovery which will prevent a dog from barking, says the Albany *Times*. The arrangements are as follows: "A post is put up alongside of the dog-house; on the top of the post is a pulley; a clothes line is attached to the collar of the dog and passed through the pulley, and from thence to the bed-chamber of the sleeper. The dog barks, and Bill pulls the rope. Soon the dog's head is heavenward, and his feet leave the ground. A moment suspended, he is let down, and with tail turned inward, forward he scoots for his kennel, with no further desire to elevate himself by his bark. Two pulls for the first night is a permanent cure."

Mark Twain on the Stage.

Mark Twain has been writing a play called the "Gilded Age." It was put on the stage, and at the end of it Mark was called before the curtain. In the course of his remarks he said:

I am killing only one man in this tragedy now, and that is bad, for nothing helps out a play like bloodshed. But in a few days I propose to introduce the small-pox into the last act. And if that don't work I shall close with a general massacre. I threw all my strength into the character of Colonel Sellers, hoping to make it a very strong tragedy part and pathetic. I think this gentleman *tries* hard to play it right and make it majestic and pathetic; but his *face* is against him. And his clothes! I don't think anybody can make a tragedy effect in that kind of clothes. But I suppose he thinks they are impressive. He is from one of the Indian reservations. Oh! I can see that he tries hard to make it solemn and awful and heroic, but really sometimes he almost makes me laugh. I meant that turnip dinner to be pathetic, for how more forcibly could you represent poverty and misery, and suffering than by such a dinner, and of course if anything would bring tears to people's eyes *that* would; but this man eats those turnips as if they were the bread of life, and so of course the pathos is knocked clear out of the thing. But I think he will learn. He has an absorbing ambition to become a very great tragedian. I hope you will overlook the faults in this play, because I have never written a play before, and if I am treated right maybe I won't offend again. I wanted to have some fine situations and spectacular effects in this piece, but I was interfered with. I wanted to have a volcano in a state of eruption, with fire and smoke and earthquakes, and a great tossing river of blood-red lava flowing down the mountain side, and have the hero of this piece come booming down that red hot river in a cast-iron canoe; but the manager wouldn't hear of it; he said there wasn't any volcano in Missouri—as if *I* am responsible for Missouri's poverty. And then he said that by the laws of nature the hero would burn up; his cast-iron canoe wouldn't protect him. "Very well," I said, "put him in a patent fire-proof safe and let him slide—all the more thrilling—and paint on it, 'This safe is from Herring's establishment,' same as you would on a piano, and you can pay the whole expense of the volcano just on the advertisement." But the manager objected, though he said heaps of pretty things—among others that I was an ass—and so I had to let the volcano go."

Child-Life with the Shakers.

Children that are placed with the Shakers at Lebanon are indentured to Benjamin Gates, or some authority, until they "become of age," he agreeing in the papers to provide them food, clothing, etc. They are then placed in the "children's order," under the charge of sisters designated to care for them, and she commences at once to instil into their minds the glories of the creed. In management never a blow is struck. Refractory ones are punished by being laid flat upon the floor, face down. When they have been kept thus prostrate for a length of time, they are taken up and "talked to," the enormity of their offence pointed out, and are exhorted to behave better in the future. Those from eight to a dozen years of age "go to confession" every Sunday, and "own up" (or are supposed to) to the little sins of the week that have escaped the notice of the guardians. And as they receive special approval after an apparently very full confession, they early learn to conjure up quite enormous stories, knowing that they "tell" them confessingly into a deeper belief in their penitence. "Now don't you feel better after confessing all that?" asks the ancient virgin who has heard the story. "Yes, yes," says the little miss, and tipping a wink to her companions, she walks out as sedately as a spinster of seventy. Another method of punishment is to put the youngsters into a large sack, tying it lightly round the neck. Should the child refuse to get into the bag, it is drawn over the refractory one, and then, head, feet, and all enveloped, he or she is left to repent of the offensive disobedience.

The children are sent to school four months each year—the boys in the winter and the girls in the summer. Coeducation hasn't the slightest support here. The girls and boys must not converse together. If they happen to meet, and if a roguish youngster is bold enough to break silence with some pretty maiden, the maiden must be deaf and dumb to him. "Isn't there some boy here that you are *just a little fonder* of than the others?" is a standing question in the confessional. The reply always is, "Nay," and the blind old goodies believe it.—*Pittsfield Eagle.*

Protection of Game.

The Sportsmen's convention at Niagara Falls adopted a series of resolutions declaring the objects of the association. They are:—First, the protection of game and fish in all the States and Territories, in the passage of national and local laws prohibiting the destruction of fish and game during the breeding, nesting and spawning seasons, and for a reasonable time preceding and following such seasons; and prohibiting the destruction of certain game birds by nets and traps at all times; and prohibiting in our rivers and lakes the destruction of fish by nets, traps, dams and chemicals. Second, to insure the enforcement of these laws. Third, to establish the right of property in useful hunting dogs. Fourth, to secure the passage of laws prohibiting at all times the destruction of all song and useful birds that are not game birds, and to establish clubs and associations throughout the country for the promotion of the objects indicated.

We commend these objects to the general attention and support of the American people, says the New York *Herald*, because they are objects which, if faithfully and generally carried out, considered in a financial view, will be the gaining and saving annually of millions of dollars to the country. The fish of our rivers and lakes and the game of all kinds of our forests, mountains and prairies are rapidly disappearing, and unless the work of destruction be speedily checked there will soon be neither game for the hunter nor fish for the angler of any value within the limits of the United States. On the other hand, with proper and universally enforced laws for the protection of fish and game we may within a few years, and throughout the country, have an abundance of game, and we may so far restock our lakes and rivers and brooks with excellent fish as to bring even fresh salmon, shad, bass and trout, in their season, to the tables of the humblest classes of our people.

Fire-Damp in Coal Mines.

The subject of the connection between explosions in coal mines and the weather has attracted the attention of Messrs. Scott and Galloway in England during the past four years. Their third report has recently been presented, covering the year 1873, from which it appears that the number of fatal explosions was 70, causing the loss of 163 lives. Of these explosions 58 per cent. are due to changes of barometric pressure; 17 per cent. to great heat; 25 per cent. are not attributed to meteorological agencies. The number of explosions is not found to have any apparent dependence upon the direction from which the wind blows. The results place it beyond the possibility of a doubt that the escape of fire-damp and the consequent explosions are related mainly to the conditions of atmospheric pressure, and that a careful watch over the barometer is, above all, necessary in each colliery.

Remember that appearances are often deceiving. Many a pale, thin young lady will eat more corned beef than a carpenter. Because you find her playing the piano in the parlor, it is no sign that her mother is not at the corner grocery running in debt for a peck of potatoes.

Mme. Viardot's Tooth.

Mme. Pauline Viardot, the ever-to-be-remembered Fides, in Meyerbeer's "Prophete," had one of her incisive teeth in her lower jaw longer than the rest of her pearly jewels, which somewhat damaged the beautiful expression of her physiognomy. A few evenings before the production of the "Prophete," during one of the general rehearsals of that opera, Meyerbeer went into her room in the theatre, and advised her that he could not consent to let her sing Fides.

"How so?" exclaimed the great artist, stupefied at such a dreadful revelation. "Am I wrong in the interpretation of any part of the role? If so, you should tell me, sir, and I will correct myself."

"Madame, you are a perfect Fides, and I could not dream of any tragedian sougstress to sing and play better than you," answered the maestro; "but—but—you cannot perform Fides—unless—"

"Unless what?" quickly replied Pauline Viardot, bursting into tears.

"Unless you submit to a painful surgical operation; and I guess you won't, madame."

"What do you think, sir?"

"Simply this, madame. You must have that overgrown tooth sawed to the level of the others."

"Oh! sir, it must be horrible. Surely, I'll be dead before the incision is over."

"Not at all, madame. I have just ordered the dentist of the Queen of Prussia to come to Paris for the express purpose of attending your operatic majesty, and you may rely upon his unsurpassed skill."

As it was the *sine qua non* condition imposed by the hard to please maestro, Pauline Viardot made up her mind to confide her beautiful head to Herr Mullkeistrom, M. D., who first chloroformed her and with a magic dexterity removed at once the obnoxious bit of ivory.

A few nights after that "terrible" trial, Pauline Viardot won her crown of immortality in that role of Fides, in which she will never be equalled.

When the tremendous echoes of the enthusiastic applause and *rappels* had abated, and the artists were allowed to leave the stage, 'Giacomo Meyerbeer, trembling like a child with emotion, respectfully took Fides' right wrist, to which he adjusted a diamond bracelet worth 30,000 francs, in the middle of which, and surrounded by rubies, stood the small piece of tooth, that for so many years had been prominent in the great artist's features.

Underclothing and Stockings.

A correspondent writes as follows: I am convinced every year I live, that both children and adults die every winter from the want of sufficient clothing upon the body, and especially upon the feet. The stockings should be thick and warm—coarse woolen I think preferable to fine merino or cotton; but by coarse woolen I do not mean a stiff and harsh material, but soft, pliable, and yielding. Though the "doctors disagree" about the material, and some recommend woolen and some cotton, I have provided myself with some soft lamb's wool stockings, and my feet return thanks for them daily. Then for boots, I was fortunate enough to procure a thick, stout pair of Canadian boots, made out of the thickest black felting, and lined with crimson plush.

For children's undergarments I would make "drawers night-gowns" of colored flannel, which consist of a high-necked, loose-fitting waist with long sleeves, and drawers gathered a little on to this waist, but made small enough at the bottom to tuck into the stockings, thus covering the child from the neck to the ankles, leaving no air-holes. If flannel is injurious to the skin, make the garment of cotton flannel, or soft cotton, and then another similar one of flannel. Thus protected, both boys and girls can be warmly clad, and escape a constant succession of colds, or even worse maladies. Now I know of grown children who wear similar garments, and find them very beneficial and comfortable.

Those who have delicate skins can try the two suits—the inner one of cotton, the outer one of white, gray, blue or red flannel. Of course, both of them must be removed when retiring for the night; and both should be changed weekly, though the outer flannel suit need only be hung up and dried, and washed once in three or four weeks.

Such garments are easily made and easily put on; the jackets can be made loosely, like a Chinaman's blouse, and the drawers button over them; and two suits are all sufficient for service, and by their use many valuable lives may be saved; for cold feet and hands and a chilliness of the skin are sure avenues to death.

Railroads in the West.

Just now, says the *Nation*, the railroad manuals are very melancholy reading. It was but one short year ago that every one was rich; coupons were continually maturing, and were promptly paid; stock which had cost nothing, was sold at 20, at 50, and 100 per cent. of its face value; new forms of securities, each more profitable than the other, were put upon the market as fast as they could be printed and signed, and faster than the joyous brood of brokers could place them. To-day, one-quarter part of the whole railroad bonded indebtedness of the country is discredited; the coupons of every fourth bond, when presented at maturity, are returned unpaid. As for the stock of the roads, the figures are simply incredible. After you leave the Atlantic seaboard, and get fairly into the area of recent "wild-cat" construction, as compared with dividends, angels visits' seem matter of daily and almost hourly occurrence. Not a dividend is paid by any road in Michigan, and but one in Indiana. Illinois boasts five dividend-paying companies, Wisconsin one, and Iowa three; but Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and almost all the Southern States, are a dreary, hopeless blank.

The simple truth is that madness has ruled the hour—that the whole system of recent railroad construction in the West was dishonest and rotten to the very core. The only people who made anything by it are the people of the West—they secured their railroad system, and, curiously enough, it is they who are loudest in their complaints over the results. Three hundred millions of external capital, upon which not one cent of interest is now paid, has within the last few years been applied to Western railroad construction. It is all there, and cannot be removed.

NEST HIDING.—A trader relates an experience of his in the Yellowstone region. One evening some of the party fired several shots at an eagle sitting upon her nest in a cottonwood. Only her head could be seen; but that never flinched nor moved, though the marksmen felt sure that they must have hit the bird. At last they gave up in chagrin and came to supper. In the morning they saw the eagle still unmoved upon her nest, and they resolved to unravel the mystery. They finally succeeded in overturning the nest, when down fluttered the full-fledged eaglets alive, and the mother bird riddled with balls. She had taken her death in silence, and covered her young to the last.

Opportunity to Try an Organ Before Purchasing.

Many a person is half persuaded that a Cabinet Organ would be a capital thing for his family; worth much more than its cost. Yet they are not sure that it would be permanently valued, but fear that after a few months' use the family would tire of it, and so it would prove a poor investment. The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. now offer their famous Cabinet Organs on terms which will satisfy all such. They will rent an organ with privilege of purchase. The party hiring may try it as long as he pleases, paying only the rent for it while so doing. If he concludes to purchase within a year, all the rent he has paid is allowed and deducted from the price of the organ.—*Com.*

Two of the Killed.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* supplies the following: Capt. J. M. West, "the printer," who was killed in the street fight in New Orleans, was originally from Ohio. He left that State twenty-six years ago for having, in the heat of passion, killed the foreman of a printing office in which he was employed by a blow on the head with what, in the technical language of the craft, is called a "sheeps-foot." He went to Texas, and has always lived in dread of being reclaimed by the authorities of Ohio. In fact, his enemies there did go so far as to obtain a requisition for his rendition, but he evaded it by leaving the State and joining Walker's expedition to Nicaragua. He returned shortly before the war, and during Butler's occupation of the city was sent to "the Fort" for writing something that was construed into "disloyalty against the government" in the *True Delta*, of which he was a reporter. West was a man of more than ordinary abilities as a writer, and early won for himself a very respectable journalistic reputation.

Ernest A. Toledano, the second victim named in the citizens' party, was a member of the oldest Creole families of New Orleans. In a street *rencontre* the year before the war Mr. Toledano shot and killed Dr. Graham, who had killed Col. Loring, of California, in the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, in 1854, a tragedy that caused an immense sensation at the time. Dr. Graham, after serving a year or two in Sing Sing, was pardoned out through the influence of his Louisiana friends, and returning home resumed his former position in society. Toledano was his cousin, and a member of the City Council, and had refused to vote for Graham, who was a candidate for the office of city physician. This enraged the doctor, and he threatened Toledano's life, who, being informed of the fact, and knowing the desperate character of his cousin, went in search of him, and when they met an altercation took place in which Graham was killed. Mr. Toledano was tried and acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide, and shortly afterward the war breaking out he came to Virginia as a lieutenant in the Washington Artillery. He was a brave and devoted soldier, and noted for his fine personal appearance.

Chances of Living.

A medical writer of eminence has been collecting evidence as to the chances of life which children have, upon being born, in different countries. Out of 10,000 children born it is found from official statistics that in Norway as many as 7,415, or roughly speaking, three out of every four, live to be twenty years of age. In England only 6,627 so live, or 788 fewer than in Norway. In the United States boys have nearly as good a chance of life as in England, while girls have not. But in France only 5,022, or scarcely more than one out of two, reach twenty. While in Ireland no more than 4,855, or actually less than one out of two, attain that age. More surprising still are the statistics regarding old age. Out of the same 10,000, for example, we learn that in Norway 3,487, more than one out of three, reach seventy; in England almost one out of four; in the United States, still men only, one out of four—a trifle higher than in England; in France 1,776, or about one out of 8¼; and in Ireland only 681, or one out of 11½. If this table is to be depended upon, we learn thus that of all countries in the world, Norway offers the new-born child the best chance of long life; while Ireland offers the worst. And France, universally admitted to be, so far as soil and climate are concerned, one of the most favored regions of the earth, offers but little better chance than Ireland.

College Fun.

The annual rush between the Sophomore and Freshmen classes of Yale took place at Hamilton Park. At three o'clock in the afternoon they marched to the park, where, forming each in a compact column four abreast, they moved upon each other. Three rushes were made and in each the freshmen class, which contains several stalwart members, swept the Sophomores from the field. No bones were broken, as is sometimes the case, but not a few garments and hats were ruined. Several wrestling matches took place, and in these the Freshmen were also successful.

How Grapes May be Kept.

Gather your grapes when quite ripe, and pack them in sawdust, using, instead of boxes, common nail kegs from a hardware store. After carefully packing the kegs, bury them in a trench dug in high ground, beneath a shed where rain can neither fall nor soak in. Be careful to dry the sawdust in an oven before using it. In this way grapes, after being buried for months, are as sweet and finely flavored as if fresh from the vines. The process is cheap and fean be easily tested. Malaga and California grapes are preserved in this manner for months.

Vinegar Bitters the Greatest Yet.

A few doses stir the life-current; sluggishness departs, pain vanishes, and after a continued use of the remedy the whole body glows with a new energy and a new being. Purge the blood and every organ will perform its function perfectly. The stomach will be no longer tortured with dyspepsia; the lungs will be free from consumption, the liver active, the heart healthy, the brain clear, the nerves braced, and the mind elastic. Use the "Vinegar Bitters," and purge your blood. Whether the disease be fever, consumption, dyspepsia, affection of the liver, or kidneys, dropsy, catarrh, rheumatism, gout, or pains and aches of any kind, attack it in its stronghold, the blood—the fountain of life—and it will soon surrender and abandon the outposts. To do this you must have the "Vinegar Bitters;" there is no complaint to which the human system is liable, that will not yield to its influence, and there are thousands which no other remedial agent will remove.—*Com.*

A Famous Medical Institution.

"The name of Dr. R. V. Pierce has become as familiar to the people all over the country as household words. His wonderful remedies, his pamphlets and books, and his large medical experience have brought him into prominence and given him a solid reputation. The Times, in the present issue, presents a whole-page communication from Dr. Pierce, and our readers may gain from it some idea of the vast proportions of his business and the merits of his medicines. He has at Buffalo a mammoth establishment, appropriately named "The World's Dispensary," where patients are treated, and the remedies compounded. Here nearly a hundred persons are employed in the various departments, and a corps of able and skilled physicians stand ready to alleviate the sufferings of humanity by the most approved methods. These physicians are in frequent consultation with Dr. Pierce, and their combined experience are brought to bear on the successful treatment of obstinate cases. The doctor is a man of large medical experience, and his extensive knowledge of materia medica has been acknowledged by presentations of degrees from two of the first Medical Colleges in the land. How meritorious his works are may be inferred from the fact that his pamphlets and books have been translated into German, Spanish, and other foreign languages, and have been in heavy demand. As an evidence of the business of the dispensary it is only necessary to state that for the quarter ending March 31, 1874, the sum expended for postage alone, not to speak of that paid on newspapers received was $2,080.20. A specimen of the communication will be found interesting reading, and will show to what proportions a medical institution can grow under able management and well-directed effort."

If you would patronize Medicines, scientifically prepared by a skilled Physician and Chemist—use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is nutritious, tonic, alterative, or blood cleansing, and an unequaled cough remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seed, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription—a remedy for debilitated females; Extract of Smart-Weed, a magical remedy for Pain, Bowel Complaints, and an unequaled Liniment for both human and horse-flesh; while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "Cold in Head," ever given to the public.—*Chicago Times.*

Elmwood Collars are now all the rage in society. Elmwood Collars make the homeliest man look stylish. Elmwood Collars fit the neck beautifully. It beats all how closely the Elmwood Collar imit